THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 133

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe's Mental Warfare
Business Names the Bee
Need for Christian Unity

¶ **Eyes on Rome**—Another undeclared war is decidedly waging in the Old World this week—a warfare of wits, fought not with bullets but with balances. Germany's obvious intention to make her dream of eastward-pressing pan-Germanism an actuality; Italy's intention to keep the key to Europe's balance of power; England and France's hope of averting war by a display of superior military resources and recourse to the diplomacy of expediency; middle Europe's obvious hope of finding shelter 'neath the umbrellas of the democracies. These constitute the positions of the European forces as the battle lines become more sharply drawn by the visit of the dictators.

¶ **And so Italy** out-pageants its pageantry-loving self to impress the Reichsführer; Germany professes the essence of brotherly-love as it goose-steps along the Brenner Pass; Britain exerts its vine-ripened prestige to keep a crisis from developing in Central Europe; France orders increases in manpower for its forces, decrees a four-billion-franc tax increase in its tax bill. Thus a choice seems forming: First, a four-power pact for a peaceful Europe; second, a contest of powers revolving in two orbits: the Rome-Berlin axis and the Anglo-French alignment.

¶ **Seeking inspiration** for the principled way, one does not turn to international diplomacy. But, seeking to influence international diplomacy toward the only ultimate solution, one certainly must turn to the Principle of all right solutions.

¶ **"Slaps" of Compromise**—Business at length elicits a gesture of recognition from the White House. But its response is not unanimously enthusiastic. From its ranks come sentiments of defiance. This seems a poor bargaining basis, but it may be an effective way of revealing whether the gestures are merely . . . gestures. As the United States Chamber of Commerce continues its annual session in Washington there arises a chorus in crescendo (interrupted by dissonances of praise) against the New Deal, its extravagances, its non-representative taxes, its efforts to legislate reform, its pro-labor-anti-employ policies. • An effort is made to keep the issue impersonal. But the businessmen, feeling they have been stung, insist on slapping at the bee that stung them—a most human practice, but one hardly conducive to healing the sting or pacifying the stinger.

¶ **Traffic Courtesy**—If you are a normal, self-respecting citizen of the United States and you have driven an automobile for, say, ten years, the chances are that more than once you have experienced the not uncommon "hey-you-pull-over-there" type of traffic officer, and the sausage grinder type of traffic court. If so, perhaps, appeals for "courtesy on the highway" may leave one cold. Yet we know that courtesy pays. We want to see it given a more general application. Well, here's how they do it in London. Minor violations of the traffic codes are met by an immediate rebuke in the shape of a printed slip warning against practices which "might have proved dangerous either to yourself or to other people" and a request to "please help us to help you." The plan, worked out by Sir John Simon, costs £400,000 a year. We believe it would work in America—where decent citizens love to "play the game" but despise being bullied even by the "law."

¶ **What They Think**—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, speaks to industrialists in Chicago, says: "Among the tools for peace, none is more important than our healthy and sane industrial mobilization program. . . . We must build us a strong defensive machine so that no international bully will dare attack us." The Committee on Peace of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, at Lancaster, Pa., meets, speaks: "War is absolutely unchristian." One out of five of its church membership would refuse to "take part in any way"; 35 per cent would fight against invasion; 36 per cent would fight if America were attacked. • Signs multiply that Christian unity would militate against war. In fact, opposition to Christian worship by collectivist governments indicates an appreciation of what Christian unity might do to the policy of force.

¶ **For Women Only**—Pardon us a moment while we fix our back hair and we shall discuss the new style just introduced at the American Furniture Mart's spring trade market in Chicago. It seems that the furniture men are talking up a selling point designed to reduce sales resistance to a rimless zero. The idea is that clothes and furniture should match. So they are offering upholstering with dress fabrics to match—brocades, and novelty weaves, even draperies of striped taffetas to match milady's gowns. • Just a moment, please. We must call up our tailor about that new office coat we are planning—cut from an old Persian rug.

Hitler Speeds to Rome For Reunion With Duce

Reichsführer Faces Difficult Task in Overcoming the Resentment of Italian People Over Coup in Austria —Had Pledged Its Full Independence

ROME, May 3 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler moved in triumph across Tuscany late today toward Rome, where Fascism prepared for him the greatest welcome in Italy's history.

From mid-afternoon crowds gathered at the little wayside station of Monterotondo, 15 miles out of Rome, where Premier Mussolini was expected to meet his fellow dictator and confer with him for an hour aboard his train.

Two hundred locomotive whistles shrilled a salute to Herr Hitler at Bologna, where 50,000 Fascists lined the tracks into the city. A little later he was in the industrial town of Prato, where he was welcomed to Tuscany and where he stopped eight minutes to telephone to Berlin. He then traveled to Florence, and began the last leg of his journey to Rome.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 3—The "Rome-Berlin axis" no longer appears a straight line, no longer the shortest diplomatic distance between Italy and Germany.

For more than a year, the Italian and German dictators who are meeting today for the third time, have been trying to impress the nations with the solidity and the enduring character of the relations between their countries.

But in that year the changes have been so marked that some observers are now referring to the "Berlin-Rome" axis to give the proper emphasis to the partner who has assumed the dominance. Moreover, the axis has been bent—bent by the German absorption of Austria and by Italy's enthusiasm in strengthening its position with Great Britain.

Mutual Support and Counsel

To many observers an alignment of Italy and Germany appeared as the natural consequence of the gravitation and attraction of their totalitarian regimes. Fascism had greatly helped National Socialism in its early days with support and counsel; National Socialist leaders paid frequent visits to Rome to garner experience from the older movement which had proved so successful.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Bonds of Friendship Between the Americas

Wide World

Norman Armour
Ambassador From the United States

Arturo Alessandri
President of Chile

Exchange Wishes for Continuance of Pan-American Cordiality When the New United States Envoy Calls at the President's Palace to Present His Credentials

Forced Unionization Laid to Labor Board By Democratic Critic

Charges of Labor Bias in Relations Act Heard by Senate Board

Statute Controls Employer Alone

Nebraska Senator Calls for Resignation of Present Members

Industrial Blight Seen in Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—Is the National Labor Relations Act one-sided? Has the Board departed from established rules of evidence in hearing cases?

These questions are pertinent once more with the Board's reopening of the Ford Motor Company and Republic Steel Corporation cases to avoid possible reversal in the Supreme Court on a point of procedure. Not only the Labor Board but dozens of quasi-judicial Government agencies, not to say those in the 48 States, are affected intimately by the Supreme Court's ruling on administrative law last week which reopens the whole vast field.

Pertinent discussion of precisely these subjects was given before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee recently, at which Chairman J. Warren Madden, of the Labor Board, was principal witness.

The following oral excerpts and condensations from his testimony:

Senator Burke: There are many people who claim that the act is one-sided; that is, that it applies standards to employers only as to what constitutes fair and equitable labor policies. Are they correct in that view, that this statute applies only to the employer?

Madden: Yes. There is nothing in it on the other side.

Burke: Is the Board a tribunal or a prosecutor?

Madden: Our statute is intended to set up an administrative quasi-judicial body whose functions it is to make effective a public policy declared by Congress. That policy is the prevention of certain unfair labor practices.

Burke: Does not the Board act as judge, jury and prosecutor?

Madden: . . . It is complained that the Board's chief economist appears as an expert witness in cases before trial examiners. Our practice in this regard is the same as that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Bituminous Coal Commission. Discussion of the procedure should not be addressed to the Board but rather to the wisdom of the whole system of administrative law, state and federal.

Court Sets Up Standards

Chairman Madden was closely questioned on the vexed question of taking evidence, round which the decision to reopen the Ford case centers. Chief Justice Hughes laid down in the 6 to 1 decision in the Kansas City stockards rate case last week certain standards of procedure to guide administrative

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Cites Cases of Discrimination

He cited numerous cases handled by the Labor Board in which, he said, there was not only discrimination against the employer, but also discrimination against groups of workers other than those represented by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"A deadly new depression," he said, "that has strangled industry and has deprived millions of responsible American citizens of their jobs, has been caused in considerable part by the Government-sponsored industrial strife of the past year."

The Nebraska Senator declared "fear of the inquisitorial activities" of the Labor Board has spread "like a blight over management, workers, and investors of capital."

"The Administration of the National Labor Relations Act has been such as to snuff out the fires of industry and send millions of workers into the line of the unemployed," he said.

The Board, he declared, has as its purpose "to accomplish a national closed shop."

Workers Entitled to Preferences

"The very fact that at the most, not more than seven, or eight, million workers out of a total of 35 or 40 million have seen fit to become dues-paying members of trade unions," Senator Burke said, "is proof conclusive of this federal agency that employers are intimidating and coercing their employees.

"They close their eyes to the truth that among the workers of the nation there is every shade of opinion, from the millions who are stanch union men by conviction and as the result of experience to other millions who are indifferent, and still others who are bitterly opposed to both the theory and the practice of unionism.

"In this democratic nation each program has a right to its own ideas and should be protected in the exercise of that right. To join or not to join should be hte free choice of the individual worker. Liberty loving American workmen will not long countenance any other policy."

Labor-Industry Co-operation

Another speaker, C. S. Ching, director of industrial and public relations for U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., urged "organized labor and industry" to sit down together to discuss their mutual problems.

A Chamber spokesman said this was the first time a speaker had ever made so strong a plea at an annual meeting for co-operation between organized labor and industry.

"The day has long since passed," Ching said, "when we can consider our employees merely as hired hands, and the day is here when we must consider our employees as part of our organization and look on them exactly the same as we do any other group whom we are endeavoring to impress with the value of our company or our industry."

Mr. Ching criticized attempts "to accomplish certain things by legislation that can never be accomplished in that way."

"You can no more legislate good human relationships than you can good domestic relationships."

Easing of Neutrality Laws To Aid Spain Urged by Nye

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—The case of the Spanish Government against America's Neutrality Laws achieved its first important victory yesterday when the author of the laws himself, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, took the initiative in proposing to Congress that the act be breached to give the Spanish Government access to much needed supplies of munitions and war materials in the American market.

Despite many factors—the State Department's stand on his own laws, the same Department's reluctance to see a change of neutrality policy which would upset the current European pacification policy of the British Government, and domestic political considerations fully appreciated in high Administration quarters—Senator Nye introduced a resolution calling for repeal of the Act of Jan. 8, 1937 which made an embargo against arms shipments to Spain mandatory, and calling also for immediate lifting of the embargo.

The promised support of an important group of Senators including William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is said to have been made a condition of his action by Senator Nye. Supporters of the resolution claim that about 30 members of the Senate have promised to support the motion.

Opposing Factors

Whether any serious progress can be made with the resolution before Congress adjourns is strongly doubted by legislative observers who weigh both the congressional situation and adverse political factors. The full influence of the Roman Catholic Church which inclines strongly to the Franco side in the Spanish Civil War is expected to make itself felt if prospects should otherwise prove promising.

For this reason, and also because of the new and increasingly apparent reorientation of American foreign policy to accord with London's attitude towards European problems, it is scarcely believed that the Administration would encourage further action regardless of the private encouragement which President Roosevelt is reported in some quarters to have given on several occasions to sponsors of the movement to release American supplies from the ban on shipments to Spain.

What interests diplomatic observers most is not the ultimate prospects of the move, but the embarrasment which this evidence of the tenacity of the Neutrality Act modification movement is believed to cause in some quarters at the State Department, and the light which it sheds, incidentally, on current American foreign policy.

State Department View

There have been times when the restrictions of the Neutrality Act disturbed the State Department. But since the professional viewpoint there scored its greatest triumph of the period in obtaining an expression of "sympathetic interest" in the Anglo-Italian accord from President Roosevelt—to which Prime Minister Chamberlain gratefully referred in the House of Commons yesterday—the embargo on Spain has been a major plank in the State Department policy.

To abandon the embargo at this time would be contrary to British diplomacy's assumed efforts to liqui-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

New Deal Tide Of Young Men Recedes Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—Another tide of able younger men has begun to flow out of the New Deal, and phenomena of the past five years are repeating themselves.

In the present graduating class, immediate or soon prospective, is Dr. William I. Meyers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, who announced last night that he was leaving Government service this summer.

Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of Treasury, is returning to his professorial post at Columbia University in the autumn.

Jacob Viner, special assistant to the Secretary of Treasury, has resigned his consultative post, to devote full time to the University of Chicago.

In numerous New Deal agencies, a general deflationary process is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Unity of New World Barrier for Fascists

Latin America: For New World or Old?

Second of 12 Daily Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just completed a 20,000-mile aerial survey of Latin America

Whether by intuitive statesmanship or by one of the most fortunate sequences in history, the American nations strengthened themselves to meet fascist penetration before it became acute.

In the last two years Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany have intensified their drives for influence in Latin America.

In the last four years the United States and the Latin American countries have drawn more understandingly together than at any prior period.

The margin of two years may prove to have saved the New World from gradual disintegration.

There is no need for speculating in detail on what might have occurred if the latest, determined fascist campaign for dominance had found Latin Americans generally bitter toward the United States. The fact is that the new cordiality acted—and still acts—as a powerful bond uniting the Americas.

Armed Conflict Escaped

The clearing of the international atmosphere over the Americas came none too soon. Within the past year the rumblings of fascism in its world alignments and in its world conflicts have shaken Europe and Asia. The Americas have escaped armed conflict on fascist battlefields, but the Americas have not escaped fascism's subtler thrusts.

En route an observer cited to me a statement of 1920 by a German of long residence in Latin America. The observer had seen this statement working out in practice around Latin America. Germany was represented as not having forgiven the United States for "interference" in the war of 1914-18, which "caused the German sun to set, but it will rise again."

"Meanwhile," the statement added, "we will do all in our power

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

American Trends

Latin America's 20 nations are today poised between two worlds—the Old World and the New. They are being caught up, as never before, into the full, swift stream of international events.

The world struggle for power and prestige is invading the New World through Latin America. The Monroe Doctrine bars armed conquest from outside the Americas. Will it stand today against foreign conquest by the methods of more subtle penetration and propaganda?

Is the Good Neighbor Policy succeeding, and how can it be strengthened? Why is Latin America attracting so-called "have-not" nations? What are the reasons for Latin America's increasingly important place in world affairs?

Toward New World or Old?

France Boosts Taxes 8 P. C.; Orders Rise in Armed Power

PARIS, May 3 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier and his national defense Cabinet today imposed the first decree measures upon France under the sweeping powers recently granted to them by Parliament to deal with the Nation's economic and defense problems.

The decrees, ordered published in the Official Journal, increased France's annual tax bill by 4,000,000,000 francs (about $120,000,000), but gave industry and finance aid to enable them to pay it.

The decree also increased the man power for France's armed forces by adding an unstated number of reserve officers to the regular service and by increasing the Navy personnel from 69,500, to 72,500, and the Air Force from 44,000 to 52,500 men.

Announcement of the Government's intention to enroll additional fighting men was contained in the Premier's report to President Lebrun on a decree opening a new credit of 4,712,500,000 francs.

Wide Extension of Imposts

A flat 8 per cent increase in all direct and hidden taxes affecting every phase of the Frenchman's living was expected to bring in $96,000,000.

These increases included taxes on incomes, radios, dogs, bond and stock transactions, unfurnished apartments and scores of other items.

An increased scale of customs duties which will be worked out later was expected to yield another $6,000,000, and a surtax on profits of industries engaged in supplying munitions, planes and other parts of the national defense was counted upon for the balance.

The 8 per cent increase in taxes following a 20 per cent increase last July meant the man with a wife and child earning $2,500 a year must pay an income tax of $84.18 a year, compared with the previous tax of $77.94.

Larger Fund for Arms

The men with a wife and child and an income of $3,000 a year will pay an annual income tax of $144.13 compared with $124.20, the previous tax.

The general income tax in France is a surtax in addition to the basic professional tax on profit or salary. The salary tax for a man earning $2,500 a year will now be $131.22 compared with $121.50 before. So his total income and salary tax will be $215.40.

One of the decrees which became effective today authorized the Government to spend $141,360,000 on an extraordinary armament program in 1938 in addition to previous budget provisions of $750,000,000.

The decree specified part of the funds would be used to lay down two battleships, one cruiser, seven submarines, and a number of auxiliary ships.

A falling franc in early trading today greeted the tax increases. The dollar was quoted at 33.08 compared with yesterday's close of 32.67.

The Government summary of its program said industrial production would have to be stimulated and credit loosened to make payment of the "exceptional" taxes possible.

Steps to this end included:

Housing projects, to be encouraged by tax exemptions.

A decree exempting from some taxes factories which show proof

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Curtsy Practice On in London

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—Two of United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's daughters will be among the seven Americans to be presented to King George and Queen Elizabeth at the May 11 court.

The embassy announced the list today, under the Ambassador's decision to keep debutantes at home and limit those presented to members of families of American officials in Britain or persons actually living in this country.

The daughters are Rosemary and Kathleen. Mrs. Kennedy will present them along with:

Mrs. Douglas Jenkins of Charleston, S. C., wife of the United States Consul General in London;

Mrs. Leslie Ammerton Davis of Port Jefferson, New York, wife of the American Consul General at Glasgow;

Mrs. Warren Sewell Lockwood of Washington, D. C., wife of the Assistant Trade Commissioner at the embassy in London;

Miss Virginia Lee Howard of Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raymond Howard. Mr. Howard is Assistant Treasury Attaché at the embassy.

Miss Rosamond Harris Seidel of Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Seidel. Mr. Seidel is Vice President of the International Association of Petroleum Industries, London.

The Ambassador laid down the new rule, in contrast to the old one of selecting a number of American debutantes for the coveted honor each year, in a letter to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts made known April 10.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 3, 1938

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	2
Aviation Comment	6
The Home Forum	8
Good Is Victorious [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
The Week in Vermont	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Behind the Microphone	11
News of Art, Music, and the Theater	12
Education Page	13
Chess	14
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Marbles—But No Holiday

FRANKLIN, Tenn., May 3 (AP)—Students at Battle Ground Academy still are waiting for the extra holiday that will come when they beat Headmaster George I. Briggs at marbles.

Headmaster Briggs has been marble champion of the school for ten years. Each year he challenges the student body to beat him, and offers an extra school holiday as an inducement.

Gilliam Traughber and the Headmaster knuckled down for the finals of this year's tournament yesterday. At the end of two hours and 26 minutes, Mr. Briggs, as usual, had all the marbles. And the students didn't have a holiday.

Intimate Message From Washington

Those Strange House Rules—President Complains Now, but Didn't When Committee Backed His Program

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, May 3

There have been, and are, in American politics many strange practices at which our friends in the dictatorships raise an eyebrow. Not the most fragrant of the fine flowers in our bouquet of democracy are the rules of the House of Representatives.

Of course, these rules have been greatly improved in the last quarter of a century. But it is still possible, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his letter to Representative Mary E. Norton (D) of New Jersey yesterday, for eight men on the Rules Committee to prevent the entire House from voting on a matter in which they all must be interested, except through the difficult, slow method of a discharge petition. And until quite recently in American democracy, the sway of the Rules Committee—with the Speaker—was absolute.

Ordinarily the House rules are the convenient tool of the majority in power. You did not hear President Roosevelt complaining of the Rules Committee when it blocked the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill back in 1935, nor the Ludlow anti-war referendum earlier this year. No, so long as the Rules Committee is on the angelic side, you hear talk of the smooth working of Administration leadership in the House, and that grumbling is only the "unconstructive" opposition muttering in its beard.

But it works both ways. Late in a President's term—usually in his second term, as with Theodore Roosevelt in 1908—the Chief Executive begins to have trouble with Congress. Normally, his majority has been cut away down. It is most unusual for a President to have a disobedient Rules Committee balanced on top of such an overwhelming nominal Democratic majority as exists at present. But today the rebellious Rules Committee is the measure of conservative insurgency that has emerged within the party.

A Little Presidential Pressure

President Roosevelt does not suggest in his letter to Mrs. Norton that the House rules should be changed. His communication is merely a sort of argumentative pressure on the eight members of the Rules Committee who are sitting on the revised wages and hours bill. And he definitely suggests the use once more of the difficult discharge petition, which means that he believes in sticking to the present rules.

The President does propose a new and informal sort of rule. He postulates that there are certain types of bills in each session—only a few—of such outstanding importance that they ought to be voted on by the House regardless. He urges that the Rules Committee has no moral right to bottle up such measures. With this suggestion, there seems to be theoretical and rational agreement in Washington, but not much acceptance in practical politics. The Rules Committee—irksome to the Administration today—may become its chief prop tomorrow.

Indeed, President Roosevelts loyal leaders in the House are themselves responsible for making the discharge petition route as difficult as it is today. In the 74th Congress, in 1935, the Democrats found themselves with a big majority which had been irked by use of the 145-signature discharge petition rule of the preceding session. So the rule was replaced by one requiring the signatures of a full majority of the House. Had Mr. Roosevelt and his little men left well enough alone in 1935, they would have been able to use the discharge petition method more easily now.

Speaker's Former Power

However astounding and undemocratic seems the anomaly by which eight members of the Rules Committee can balk the possible will of a majority—the discharge petition method being so cumbersome—it is as nothing to the power formerly exerted by the Speaker through the five-man Rules committee of which he was a member.

The now amiable and paternal Representative Bert Snell (R) of New York was the last "czar" of the Rules Committee, and in those days he was pretty hard-boiled. Up until 1931, working with Speaker Longworth, he was able to block even a majority of the House, by whatever method, from getting a bill out of Committee that the Administration opposed.

"It is the duty of the Rules Committee," said Chairman Snell in those good old days, "to act as far as possible for the protection of the Administration and the Administration program of legislation. If I am wrong in that assumption, then I do not understand the rules nor the reason for having a Rules Committee in the House."

Alas, times have changed. The Rules Committee now punishes, not protects, the Administration.

Liberalization of the House rules has followed the road up from Cannonism, overthrown in the historic parliamentary revolt in 1910. That is when democracy really began to function in the House of Representatives, in so far as it functions today. For two decades from 1910, however, the House had no discharge power to get a bill out of Committee and to a vote. In 1923, under the impetus of a La Follette Progressive caucus a discharge petition rule of 150 signatures was adopted, but it was repealed next year when the Republicans won more seats; in 1931 the successful Democrats put through a 145-vote rule, and repealed it themselves in 1935, allowing only discharge by a full majority. Today this pretty little New Deal chicken has come home to roost.

E. D. C.

In the Boston Section:

Mayor Tobin to improve Charlestown playgrounds.

New Englanders dominate Pulitzer winnings.

B. & M. executive voices possible rail abandonment at utility hearing.

Ringling Brothers circus opens at Boston Garden.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Japan Registering All Adults; War-Time Economies Enforced

TOKYO, May 3 (AP)—All adults must register with police under a section of the National Mobilization Law which the Government is ready to invoke on Thursday.

Yielding to the demand of the military for use of the war measure during the China conflict, it was announced today that 11 of 30 articles and three of 20 provisions for punishment of offenders would be promulgated.

The registration requires details of business, bank accounts, and experience in various lines of work, another section empowers the Government to examine records of any commercial enterprise.

The multi-powered law gives the Government sweeping control of private life and industry in time of war.

Japan Tightens Belt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan today is visibly tightening its belt as one war-time economy measure after another goes into effect. One of the most widely felt and important of these measures is the compulsory mixing of staple fiber with all cotton and wool fabrics destined for domestic consumption. Recently the department stores of Tokyo were thronged with women eager to buy up the last remaining stocks of pure cotton goods. Staple fiber is unpopular with the consumer because, in its Japanese form of manufacture, it does not stand washing well—the dyes are apt to run.

The maximum economy is being enforced in the use of steel, which is being reserved mainly for military use and for indispensable industrial replacements. Work on large new buildings which had not advanced very far at the time of the outbreak of hostilities has been suspended.

Fuel, especially oil, is another object of jealous husbanding. Extra passenger trains have been curtailed. A 10 per cent cut in the use of gasoline last December was followed by a decree for a new 20 per cent cut, which went into effect May 1. The Tokyo bus companies are being urged to make use of charcoal-burning vehicles. However, a difficulty has arisen here because only a few small companies in Japan are able to manufacture charcoal-burning engines; and these are not in a position to meet the demand for a large number of such engines.

Fuel and Metals Rationed

Owners of private automobiles are being rationed as to the use of fuel and the numerous cruising taxicabs which use up a good deal of gasoline as they careen through the streets of Tokyo looking for customers are expected to disappear in the near future, giving way to a system of taxicab stands.

With a view to saving annually 320 tons of silver, 250 tons of nickel and 25 tons of tin the Finance Ministry has decided to issue paper money in place of the existing 50 sen coins and to substitute copper-aluminum 5 and 10 sen coins for the present coins, which are made of nickel. The use of gold and platinum for industrial purposes has been forbidden, which means a temporary stoppage of goldleaf work for which Japanese handicraftsmen are famous.

Leather and rubber come into the war economy axe. The proportion of reclaimed rubber in the rubber consumption of the country is to be increased to 35 per cent. A 10 per cent cut in the consumption of leather is to be enforced, with imitation leather being used in chairs and furniture and cloth and fiber taking the place of leather in suitcases.

At the same time the whole territory of the Japanese Empire and of Manchukuo is being combed for mineral resources. Old viens of gold that have been abandoned are being reworked; the Government is relying on newly-mined gold to bridge the gap between exports and imports. The iron deposits at Mozan, in Korea, are being developed.

Production of Oil From Coal

The Army and Navy are pressing for oil, to be derived from liquefaction of coal; and it was recently announced that the Korean Coal Company, with the co-operation of the Navy is in a position to produce 50,000 tons of oil from coal. An oil liquefaction plant will open at Fushun, the largest coal-mining center in Manchukuo, this autumn, and a similar establishment is supposed to be launched at Ssupingkai.

The Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies, two of Japan's giants of concentrated industry, trade, mining and finance, are working on this problem of making oil from coal in Miike, in Kyushu and in Naihoro, in Sakhalin.

Manchukuo and North China have an abundance of coal, On the other hand there is no significant source of oil in Japan proper or in its continental dependencies. The Soviet authorities place every possible obstacle in the way of the smooth functioning of the Japanese oil concession in North Sakhalin. The nearest large oil fields, apart from the Sakhalin deposits, are in Borneo.

to All EUROPE

Sailings Wednesdays at noon to

IRELAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY

Washington • May 4
June 1, June 29, July 27

Manhattan • May 18
June 15, July 13, Aug. 10

America's largest, fastest liners—moderate rates

CABIN: $186 up TOURIST: $127 up THIRD: $95 up

PRES. HARDING—May 11, June 8
PRES. ROOSEVELT—May 25, June 22
Cabin Class, $141 up—Third, $91 up
Also "American One Class" ships weekly to London—fortnightly to Cobh, Liverpool—only $105 up.

CONDUCTED TOURS..23-74 DAYS
Booklet on request giving a choice of 54 tours for spring and summer travel. All-inclusive rates as low as $339 per person.

Ask your TRAVEL AGENT for complete details.

U.S. LINES
One Broadway, New York

Glasgow Assembles an Empire in Miniature

Gendreau; Wide World; © Lenare

In the Presence of King George and Queen Elizabeth, the Scottish Exhibition Opens Its Doors to the World

Upper Left—A Typical Highland Piper Lends Color for Visitors From Abroad. Upper Right—King George and Queen Elizabeth on a Visit to Scotland. Left Center—Perspective by Mr. J. D. M. Harvey of the Palace of Arts, Designed for the Empire Exhibition by Mr. Thomas S. Tait. Covering an Area of 36,000 Square Feet and Enclosing a Courtard Laid Out With Gardens, It Is Intended as a Permanent Art Gallery. Right Center—Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, President of the Empire Exhibition; and the Countess of Elgin. Lower Left—Walter E. Elliot, Minister of Agriculture in the British Cabinet. Lower Right—Artist's Impression of the Garden Club at the Exhibition

Empire Spotlights American Who Foresaw Commonwealth

By Harold Hobson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British Empire Exhibition, opening in Glasgow today, spotlights America as well as Britain.

For if it is Britain that has spread the Empire over one quarter of the world's land surface, it was an American who foreshadowed the formula on which the present Commonwealth of Nations, that unique phenomenon in the history of imperialism, is firmly built.

In Philadelphia in 1774 James Wilson issued a pamphlet in which he advanced the theory that the colonies of Britain were united only in allegiance to the King, instead of to Parliament.

The Exhibition comes at a moment when, at one and the same time, the Empire is clearly rich in its external splendor, and is yet the subject of much spoken and unspoken criticism. These are both factors that Britons are willing to take into full consideration.

In some ways the Empire has never been a more imposing spectacle than it is today. The last 50-odd years have added more to its territories than any other previous half-century. Lord Rosebery computed that between 1884 and 1896 the Empire increased in size by 2,000,000 square miles; and since the latter date another 2,100,000 square miles, in mandated and other lands, have been acquired. This makes the area of the Empire today roughly 12,000,000 square miles, which is three times greater than that of the French Empire, Britain's closest Imperial competitor.

Under the Union Jack

The population of this vast expanse is overwhelming in numbers. There are 370,000,000 inhabitants in India and Ceylon; the British flag waves over 6,000,000 Arabs, 40,000,000 Negroes, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, 1,000,000 Polynesians, 100,000 Indians in Canada as well as the white people of the Dominions. There is a similar multiplicity of religions. The Empire embraces 210,000,000 Hindus, 100,000,000 Mohammedans, 80,000,000 Christians, including 67,000,000 Protestants, 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 animists, 6,000,000 Sikhs, Jains, and Parsees, and 750,000 Jews. Its material riches are as great as its wealth in people and lands. It produces 98 per cent of all the jute in the world, 90 per cent of the asbestos, 70 per cent of the rubber, 68 per cent of the nickel, 62 per cent of the gold, 42 per cent of the wool, 37 per cent of the tin, 33 per cent of the manganese, 22 per cent of the coal, 20 per cent of the wheat, 20 per cent of the cotton, and 19 per cent of the silver.

These statistics, staggering as their magnitude is, do not run to the heads of the British people. For the days of crude, flag-wagging, boastful, and truculent imperialism are over. In the democracies the doctrine of unqualified imperialism is looked at askance, and in other places a huge dominion is apt to be regarded with as much envy as admiration. It is recognized that the appearance of things varies with the point of view; and though Britons are not disposed to apologize for the Empire, they are ready enough to appreciate that misconception about it may quite honestly arise which in the interests of international good-feeling should be removed.

Consistent British Policy?

In many parts of the world it is currently felt that it is unhandsome, to say the least, of Britain to frown on the imperialistic adventures of other countries after her own astonishingly successful career, a career to which the Glasgow Exhibition is now powerfully drawing attention. For it is widely held that the British Empire is a deliberate creation, the produce of deep-laid plans, carefully followed out century after century. This view is taken even by so friendly an observer as Dr. Johannes Stoye, a German writer, who sees England continuously evolving since the days of Cromwell a policy of ever-increasing imperialist expansion.

Yet if this is a fair statement of British policy, it is fair only for a few years following upon the accession to power of Benjamin Disraeli. It was he who fired the nation with enthusiasm for the doctrine of imperialism. Until his day the Empire had been built up sporadically, dominions and territories following upon wars and exploration undertaken for quite different purposes. Sir Thomas Roe, the first English diplomat who went to the East, implored England not to attempt the conquest of India; and his advice was taken. "If the Great Mogul would offer me ten forts," he said, "I would not accept of one." General Wolfe captured Quebec, which brought Canada into the Empire. Something of the temper in which the early foundations of the Commonwealth were laid may be gauged from the fact that Wolfe said he would rather have written Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard."

Canada Sows as Drought Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, May 3—With more moisture in the prairies than has been there any spring for the last 20 years, Western Canadian farmers are planting crops with the hope 1938 will be the "next year" which has given them hope and strength to return to their fields after the successive failures from drought.

Business is responding to the promise the crop season seems to hold and it is felt on the prairies a good yield this year will take the Province off the relief rolls of the Dominion and make it possible for Federal assistance to be applied directly to the task of raising higher the bulwarks against drought made possible through the adoption of small-scale irrigation projects.

At the completion of the rehabilitation program mapped for the drought areas of Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, the prairies will be assured of a crop of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat a season regardless of precipitation, George Spence, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture, has said in discussing work being done under the Prairies Farms Rehabilitation Act.

Irrigation Projects

Some 5,000 irrigation projects have been completed in the three prairie provinces and another 6,000 are under consideration. Most irrigation schemes are small, built by farmers with the help of Government engineers. The Federal Government has footed the bill.

In addition to this move against future drought on land where wheat can be raised successfully with the aid of irrigation in dry years, farmers have soil maps of their district and their own land which enable them to choose more wisely than in the past the type of crop they should grow. It is being demonstrated in some areas that wheat-growing is no longer feasible—and never was—and the land is being seeded to grass for pasture.

From Sept. 1, 1937, to March 1, 1938, more moisture fell at Saskatoon, in central Saskatchewan, than in any other similar period during the past 30 years, with the exception of one period when this year's total of 7.62 inches was surpassed. But farmers need no meteorological statistics to tell them there is moisture once more in the West for the creeks are full and sloughs that for years have been dry, alkali flats are full of water.

Threat of Floods

In parts of southern Saskatchewan, in the center of the arid area, farmers had the experience of being threatened by flood waters from swollen creeks.

There is a considerable body of opinion which upholds the theory that years of high precipitation run in cycles and that the West is entering such a cycle. Proponents of the sun-spot theory have announced their calculation leads them to believe the West will receive bountiful rains for the next year at least.

But it is the June rain that counts, wheat farmers assert, and while there is computed to be sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and give it a good start, the future of the 1938 wheat crop still rests with later rains.

The Federal Government is providing seed and necessary equipment and supplies connected with sowing. The seeding bill will be about $50,000,000 and of that amount Ottawa will pay $20,000,000. Seed and gasoline have been limited to the barest necessity and while there have been some complaints against the 250-bushel maximum most farmers are glad to have the backing which will enable them, they believe, to come back.

Cultivated Acreage

Total cultivated acreage of Saskatchewan is about 30,000,000 acres. Last year about 14,000,000 acres were seeded and that figure will be reduced by about 1,000,000 this season.

It is essential that the West have a normal (300,000,000 bushels) or better crop if it is to win back financial independence. But the prairies might be frustrated even with a good crop, if prices failed to rally and bring an adequate return for the grain.

There has been a double misfortune for wheat growers in the past decade for not only have yields shrunk by as much as 40 per cent but prices have slumped to about 56 per cent of normal.

New Federation Of Nations Urged By Women's Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 3—Co-operation with other nations through a world government to achieve peace became the goal of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom as it concluded its four-day annual convention here.

The League appealed to President Roosevelt to take the first step in organizing a new world government. In a resolution passed by the delegates, the President is urged to summon an international conference of experienced authorities to formulate a constitution for an all inclusive democratic non-military federation of nations.

The proposed federation would be a rival of the League of Nations in the opinion of Lola Maverick Lloyd of Winnetka, Ill., who made the original proposal. "But it shouldn't discourage the League," she explained. "The League seems not to be succeeding and we must have a world government."

Other resolutions forming the policies for the coming year were:

On aggression: Condemn any form of forcible arbitration, even if resorted to in order to remove a grievance, however serious, or to make good a claim, however just.

On mediation: Urge President to offer his mediation publicly to the warring powers in Spain.

On neutrality: Recommend prohibition of sale or shipment of munitions to any country, in peace or war; support mandatory legislation forbidding loans and credits to belligerents; hold the neutrality law should not be applicable to shipments or non-military aid.

Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull of Swarthmore, Pa. National President, was re-elected by the Board of Directors. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Carleton L. Hommel, Syracuse, N. Y., First Vice-President; Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, Baltimore, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Caroline O'Day, New York, Third Vice-President; Dr. Helen Taft Manning, Bryn Mawr, Pa., Treasurer, and Margaret Jones, Washington, Secretary.

Dorothy Detzer, Washington, National Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmsted, Philadelphia, National Organization Secretary, were reappointed.

Argentina 'Lights' Up

Though the manufacture of electric light bulbs in Argentina began only six years ago, three Buenos Aires companies are now producing 5,000,000 bulbs yearly and satisfying about one third of the country's total needs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00 six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

King Opens Fair at Glasgow Mirroring Britain's Industries

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 3 (AP)—King George opened Glasgow's $50,000,000 Empire Exposition today with a tribute to the "vitality and initiative" of the Scottish people.

He spoke briefly before 100,000 in the stadium of the great steel and concrete city, his Scottish Queen, Elizabeth, at his side.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, May 3—Bellahouston Park, Glasgow, today became a mirror presenting the British Empire to the British Empire and to the rest of the world. Within the hundred palaces and pavilions of the Exhibition the Empire was pictured in miniature and will be seen for six months, at the end of which time it is anticipated that millions of people, British and foreign, will have gained a new conception of the working of the great British Commonwealth of Nations.

The park in its new role of "housing" the Empire will surprise many persons who can only visualize Glasgow as a city of gray buildings, of grimy industry and of towering cranes in Clydebank's shipyards. For in the Empire Exhibition, Scotland's industrial capital has something of real beauty to show the world.

It might almost be said that a rainbow had decided to settle round the tree-clad hill which is the main natural feature of the Exhibition grounds. The buildings are painted in pastel shades, in primrose, pearl and amber, in cobalt, damask and lapis-blue, in silver and gold, rich greens and tropical reds and browns.

Changing Displays of Flowers

Tulips and azaleas are ablaze and will be followed by constantly changing displays of flowers. More than 200,000 plants are to be used in one of the most ambitious floral lay-outs ever attempted in Britain.

Special plants from the Dominions and Colonies are to be featured along Dominions and Colonial Avenues, which flank the main lake.

When darkness falls lights turn the Exhibition into a fairyland of color—yelows, greens, blues, reds, changing and inter-mingling, composing patterns among the trees.

In quiet contrast is the black and white canvas of the clachan or highland village containing exact reproductions of the primitive dwellings which attract travelers to the lonely parts of Scotland. Here, too, are a heather-banked loch and a burn, a village inn, a smith at work, and a laird's castle.

Glasgow itself has spent £1,250,000 on civic ornamentation so that it will look its best for the great concourse of visitors it is expecting. Several familiar buildings are to appear in a completely new light as a result of their stonework decorations being unmasked from years of sooty obscurity. Everywhere in the city the bright red lion— emblem of the Exhibition—is to be seen.

Great Mural of Wool

Among the high lights to be seen in the pavilions is what is claimed to be the largest wool mural ever made. It decorates the walls of the Wool Pavilion, measures 170 feet by 8 feet high and depicts the history of wool from the days of Jason to the present.

The Shipbuilding Hall contains a 28-foot working model of the Alfred Yarrow tank for testing ship models, with wave-making apparatus for making rough weather.

For the mechanically-minded there is a wonderful collection of machinery in the Palace of Engineering. In the Services Pavilion the Hawker Hurricane plane which recently flew from Northolt, near London, to Edinburgh in 48 minutes at an average speed of 408.75 m. p. h. is on view.

In the United Kingdom Pavilion a globe map weighing 10 tons hangs in mid air with apparently no visible means of support. It is illuminated from within and as it revolves the countries of the world pass from day to night and back again.

Jewish Settlers in Palestine Find Relics of Ancient Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Evidence has come to light that the newest Jewish settlement, established recently at Hanuta, near the Lebanese frontier, is in reality a revival, after about 17 centuries, of Jewish occupation at this point.

Going out for their first day's work at clearing the land, the new settlers came across many scattered pieces of ornamented stone and mosaics. This first day followed a night spent in their new home by the pioneers during which they had been subjected to an attack by an armed band of Arabs. But undaunted by the night's events, work was to proceed the next day "as usual," but was interrupted by the finding of the stones which the settlers recognized at once as of archaeological interest.

Experts called in identified them as parts of a synogogue. The ornamentations pointed to a flourishing Jewish settlement at this place in the late Roman or early Byzantine period—between the third and fifth centuries A. D.

One of the large blocks of stone is engraved with two candelabra, an inverted oval-shaped bowl, a rosette and citrus and pomegranate designs. All of these the archaeologists consider are indications that the stone is a relic of a synagogue serving a large and flourishing community.

A stone with a round hole serving as a door socket was also found, and other stones are of a type which show they must have come from some public building. The moisac has not yet been cleared or deciphered.

While Hanuta is not of Biblical origin, post-Biblical literature contains references to a number of towns in the Tyre district among which Hanuta is included, being referred to as both Hanuta Arita (Upper Hanuta) and Hanuta Tahtita (Lower Hanuta). There are Talmudic references also to Batha, at present Bassa, the place nearest Hanuta, now an Arab village, where a number of arrests were made following the attack on the new settlement.

Mexican Tariffs Cut by Decree To Strengthen Peso

MEXICO, D. F., May 3 (AP)—Mexican tariff rates are reduced today under terms of a decree by which they were raised drastically four months ago, and Eduardo Suarez, Finance Minister, drafted legislation for further reductions.

The lower rates which became effective automatically were included in a decree issued by President Cardenas in January. It increased duties on some 200 of Mexico's chief imports as much as 500 per cent for the first four months of the year and provided reductions ranging from 20 to 125 per cent for the remaining eight months.

Señor Suarez was working out a program for even further reductions than provided in the decree. This was in fulfillment of assurances to the United States that the January boost was a temporary measure to strengthen Mexico's weakened currency.

Authoritative sources said he was anxious to restore as many items as possible to the 1937 levels, but that he feared too great a reduction now would increase Mexico's purchases abroad.

A heavy increase in purchases abroad, it was explained, likely would increase demand for foreign exchange and further weaken the peso.

The Central Bank of Mexico discontinued foreign exchange dealings when President Cardenas expropriated the $400,000,000 foreign oil industry March 18. In subsequent unofficial dealings the peso has traded at around 4 to 4.50 to the dollar.

Just prior to the expropriation the peso was quoted at 3.70 to the dollar.

Meanwhile, Monsignor Luis M. Altamirano, titular Archbishop of Bija and Secretary of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Committee, issued a statement declaring contributions to the fund to pay for expropriated foreign oil property were in accord with the "civic duties" of Roman Catholics.

The statement said in part:

"Although no exhortation will be necessary for (Roman) Catholics to contribute . . .the Episcopal Committee, judging it opportune to express a uniform and considered attitude of the Mexican Episcopate in a matter so important, declares that not only can (Roman) Catholics contribute to the aforesaid purpose in a form which appears to them most opportune but also that this contribution will be eloquent testimony that the (Roman) Catholic doctrine is a stimulus to fulfill civic duties and give a solid spiritual basis for true patriotism."

As bonds of "national redemption," the Mexican Government is floating a $22,000,000 bond issue to make the first payment to foreign oil companies whose $400,000,000 holdings were expropriated.

Eighty-Two-Year-Old In WPA Garden Glass

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 3 (AP)—Eighty-two-year-old Arthur Guyette is the first pupil to sign up for adult education classes in gardening sponsored by the Works Progress Administration.

The classes are to be taught by Cornell University agriculturalists.

SOLID COMFORT FOR THE Thrifty!

Scout

COACH AND TOURIST-SLEEPER TRAIN

to california

● Yes, sir! The primary purpose of Santa Fe's *Scout* is to serve those who budget dollars carefully . . . *to provide the utmost in travel comfort, between Chicago and Los Angeles, at the lowest possible cost!*

So the *Scout* is swift as a limited, air-conditioned. Its tourist-sleepers are roomy, finely remodeled standard Pullmans. The new coaches are of stainless steel, beautiful, with every modern convenience . . .

Then, too, there's a club car for sleeping car passengers; a cheery Fred Harvey diner serving delicious meals to all for only 90c a day; and the free and friendly service of a registered courier-nurse.

EL CAPITAN — NEW "ALL-COACH" CALIFORNIA STREAMLINER

● Here is America's only all-chair-car transcontinental streamliner—a gay new stainless steel beauty whisking between Chicago and California in just 39¾ hours! One-way California fare on *El Capitan*, from Chicago, is only $44.50; round-trip, $75; with *low-cost* Fred Harvey meals served in a unique lunch-counter-tavern car. There's a new thrill in an *El Capitan* journey!

● *Go west on the daily Scout, or the twice-weekly El Capitan, and see how far Santa Fe has gone in lifting economy travel to a new high in travel pleasure.*

Santa Fe

S. CARLSON, Dist. Pass. Agent
SANTA FE RY.
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Phone: Liberty 5323

Send details about the *Scout* and *El Capitan*, and fares
from _____ to _____
Name _____
Address _____

1938 IS A SANTA FE YEAR

4 SUMMER TRAVEL ATTRACTIONS

JAPAN, THE ORIENT, AROUND THE WORLD

➡ SUNSET TOUR—AROUND THE WORLD—80 DAYS
Leave San Francisco June 22nd, m.s. "Chichibu Maru". Return to New York Sept. 5th, s.s. "Queen Mary". Visiting Honolulu, Japan (16 days), China, Malaya, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France. Price $1268 First and Cabin Class; $1029 Second and Tourist. First Class Japan to Europe.

➡ BUDGET TOUR TO JAPAN—56 DAYS
Leave San Francisco, July 8th, s.s. "Taiyō Maru". Return to Seattle, Aug. 31st, m.s. "Helan Maru". Visiting Honolulu, Yokohama Tōkyō, Matusima, Nikkō, Miyanosita, Kyoto, Gihu, Kōbe, Beppu, Kumamoto, Unzen, Nagasaki, Miyazima. Price $465 Tourist Class.

➡ GALA SUMMER TOUR TO THE ORIENT—56 DAYS
Leave San Francisco, July 8th, s.s. "Taiyō Maru". Return to Seattle, Aug. 31st, m.s. "Helan Maru". Visiting Honolulu, Japan (10 days), Korea, Manchoukuo, (Mukden, Hsinking), China (Peking). Price $859 Cabin Class, $640 Tourist Class.

➡ SUMMER VACATION TOUR AROUND THE WORLD—70 DAYS
Leave San Francisco, July 8th, s.s. "Taiyō Maru". Return to New York, Sept. 13th, s.s. "Aquitania". Visiting Honolulu, Japan (4 days), China, Malaya, Colombo, India, Arabia, Egypt, Malta, France. Price $1125 Cabin and First Class, Tourist Atlantic. $895 Tourist and Second Class.

Address your own Travel Agent or Department 77

N.Y.K. LINE (JAPAN MAIL)

25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE, 393 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Labor, Farmers, and Radicals Seem Cool to La Follette Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because it is easy to start a new party and hard to make it go, the new National Progressives introduced by the La Follettes of Wisconsin seems at the moment born to prospects that are thin.

If a surface survey of today holds true in the future, the new third party will not pull heavily among farmers, nor corral union labor, win business liberals nor captivate radicals.

Apparently only an unforeseen hookup with some powerful influence like the New Deal wing of the Democratic Party or the left wing of organized labor, embraced in the Committee for Industrial Organization, appears likely to give the venture national potentiality.

Farmers make up the most effective element in the La Follette organization in Wisconsin, the State Progressive Party. The elder Robert M. La Follette built up a strong personal support among them, which his sons have inherited.

The La Follette tradition does not greatly move farmers outside of his home State, Minnesota and North Dakota. Hence the new Party's rural campaign will have to be built on principles rather than personal following.

Recognizing this need, Gov. Philip F. La Follette announces his farm plank as abundant production. That naturally appeals to the farmer, who desires to produce as much as possible. Opinion is now bubbling in the Farm Belt on the question of crop control.

The big block of farmers who want control, with accompanying Government payments, are expected to stick to the Democratic Party. Dissenters probably will vote Republican if, by 1940, limitation of output becomes a hot enough political issue for Republicans to pick up.

Party Needs Support

The upshot of the La Follette farm program may be that it tests out agricultural sentiment before national conventions of the major parties, and gives each a census of sentiment on which to guide its farm campaign.

No national farm' organization seems just now to tie into the new party. The American Farm Bureau Federation took the lead in the Democratic farm program. The National Grange's sympathies generally lie more with Republican policy. The radical farm group, the Farmers' Union, recently made a political bargain with the C. I. O. through the latter's political arm, Labor's Non-partisan League.

As for organized labor, the younger La Follettes could not carry Milwaukee, Wis., because of the strong Socialist organization there until lately when Socialists erased themselves from the State ballot to go into a political federation. Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., has done a great deal at Washington, especially by his investigation of industrial spying, that makes friendly feeling in the labor world.

But in a three-cornered race among Democrats, Republicans and Progressives, organized labor is more likely to stick to the Democrats than to bolt, labor leaders say. The New Deal has done more for labor than have the La Follettes.

Only if President Roosevelt himself were to bolt the Democratic Party to join the Progressives, observers say, would labor be apt to veer. Even then, it is pointed out, State Democratic ties would hold labor in line for the National Democratic ticket.

Labor Ranks Split

If the whole C. I. O. wing should bolt the Democratic Party, the American Federation of Labor, though not voting solidly, probably would go out of its way to defeat C. I. O.'s politics.

As for the business man, the first Progressive plank—"ownership and control of money and credit, without qualification or reservation, must be under public and not private control,"—sounds akin to old-time Socialist doctrine.

Finally, the platform is not expected to go far enough to entice Socialists. They locked themselves out of the Progressive Party at their national convention last week. Socialist spokesmen declare the La Follette program adopts some Socialist ideas but not enough to make them work.

Seattle's New Mayor Begins Promised Reform Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The balancing of a badly battered budget, the refinancing and rehabilitating of an insolvent and decrepit tram system, and the bettering of the police system is the sizable job to which Arthur B. Langlie, newly-elected Mayor of this City, addressed himself as he took office on April 27.

Under the existing lameduck system Mr. Langlie would not have taken office until June but due to the passing of former Mayor John F. Dore the City Council voted him into office. Circumstances connected with the present mayoralty situation have led to agitation tending to remove these lameduck provisions at the next legislative session.

The argument for such a change is that Mr. Langlie, elected by an overwhelming majority on a reform program which he and the electorate were ready to begin at once, would not have been allowed to go to work for three months. The new Mayor has just come from the City Council where he has been active in the reform efforts which he can now put into effect. During the lameduck period the Council has been solidly back of him and with continued support it is predicted that the budget can be balanced in two years.

The big surprise of the Langlie entrance into the office of Mayor was that he did not immediately use the political axe to chop off present incumbents and appoint new. Change of administration has always meant a complete turnover of appointive offices. Mr. Langlie has assured the public that appointments will come gradually and will be incidental to the development of his refinancing and rehabilitating program.

Another departure of the new Administrator is his appeal to the rest of the State. During the weeks since election he has spent much of his time addressing municipalities on the need of co-operation between Seattle, the metropolis of the State, and its great hinterland and their interdependence for mutual progress. Already editorial comment throughout the State shows a breaking down of a barrier of ill will which had been steadily developing toward Seattle in recent years.

The City Council working with Mr. Langlie has already set up machinery for refinancing the street railway system after which a modernized system is promised its patrons. The streetcars have for 20 years been the troubled spot in the City's public ownership program. Water, light and power have won laurels but the traction system has been a bugbear.

Balancing the budget, Mr. Langlie says, he proposes to effect, not through lowering salaries and discharging workers, but through economies in the 1939 budget and saving in current expenses through more business-like buying and spending. Some temporary allocation of State funds is seen as necessary in order to pass the crisis.

One of the reforms which Mr. Langlie, as Councilman, was largely interested in was the authorization of a police training school. This school which was never put into operation will be started at once, he states. He says of it: "Training and supervision of our police officers is a first step to raising the morale of our Police Department and assisting in the great program which lies before us of giving the people of Seattle adequate and impartial law enforcement, a basic element of good government."

ONLY WESTINGHOUSE OFFERS THIS New MEAT-KEEPER

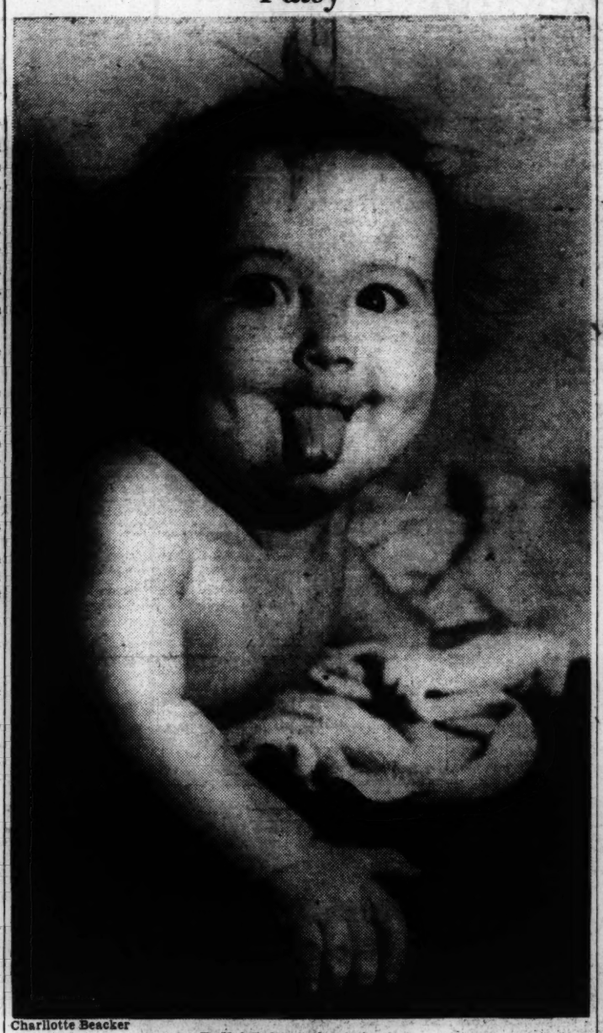
It's new! Sensational! A big step forward in safe food preservation! The new Westinghouse MEAT-KEEPER, especially designed to keep meats fresh and tasty for days! Enclosed porcelain construction conserves natural juices and flavors. Holds 10 pounds of meat. See this money-saving feature, today!

SAVES FOOD...SAVES TIME ...SAVES MONEY

Kitchen-proved!

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, Ohio

'Patsy'



Charlotte Beacker

Rollei Salon Prize-Winner

Photographic Skill Improved?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—Displaying a higher level of photographic excellence than that of last year, the Third Rollei Salon of photographs made with Rolleiflex and Rolleicord twin-lens miniature reflex cameras was opened to the public here yesterday. The exhibition, which is being shown in the R. C. A. Building, Rockefeller Center, will continue through May 8.

More than 2,000 prints were submitted for the show this year, the entrants coming from every part of the United States. Of these, about 260 outstanding prints, made by some of the Country's foremost amateur and professional photographers, were chosen for exhibition. The successful entrants were subjected to a second examination in order to select 56 prints for special mention, 31 of these dividing $450 in cash prizes and 25 receiving honorable mention awards.

In view of the great increase in the number of entries submitted in this year's show—an increase over last year estimated at about 500—the unusual high quality of the pictures, and the necessarily limited number of pictures which could be selected for final hanging, the judging proved hard going. The judges this year included Adolf Fassbender and Herbert C. McKay, both Fellows of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, the former an internationally prominent pictorialist and teacher of photography; the latter a renowned author, lecturer and authority on photography. A third participant in the judging was a representative of Burleigh Brooks, Inc., sponsors of the exhibition.

Following its sojourn here, the Third Rollei Salon will make a tour of cities throughout the Country, with its first stop at the Photo Art Print Gallery, Monadnock Building, San Francisco, where it will remain from June 1 to 14.

Roosevelt Party Try Their Skill In Semana Bay

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt and his White House companions found better weather today and went fishing in small boats in the tropical waters of Semana Bay, off the northeastern Dominican coast.

It was the first time the President had tried his luck at his favorite sport since his sea vacation began at this port Saturday morning.

A message received at the Navy Yard from Secretary Marvin H. McIntyre said the party left the cruiser Philadelphia at 10 a. m. and began trolling the bay in small boats.

A threatening storm sent the cruiser Philadelphia with the President and his party aboard into the shelter of the Dominican Bay early last night.

Townsend Rebukes Third Party Move

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 3 (AP)—The Townsend old-age pension organization will not go along with the third party proposed by Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin, Dr. Francis E. Townsend said here last night—"not if I know myself."

"I heard what Phil La Follette said the other night," Dr. Townsend told followers. "He doesn't have anything different from the Democrats and Republicans."

Road Workers Urge Earle to Raise Pay

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 3 (AP)—A crowd of 1,000 State Highway workers marched on the Capitol yesterday to demand wage increases from Gov. George H. Earle. Sponsored by the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, the procession was led by David Kanes, Eastern Regional Director.

The group sent a wage scale committee to the Governor's office. Mr. Kanes had submitted to the Governor recently a brief contending the workers were underpaid and also were subject to period layoffs.

U. S. Pottery Given To Soviet Museum

MOSCOW, May 3 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, wife of the United States Ambassador here, today presented a sample of American-made chinaware to the Soviet Government for display in its museum of old and modern porcelains.

Mrs. Davies asked the Government's permission to donate the collection after she found the United States was not represented when she visited the museum last summer.

She gave several pieces of modern china with scenes of old New York copied from prints and engravings.

Scouting Grows: Parents Approve Its Tolerance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Phenomenal growth of the Boy Scout movement in the United States during the first three months of 1938 was attributed mainly to the tolerant religious attitude of the Scout program and its crusade in the cause of justice and democracy, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive and editor of Boys' Life, said in an interview here during the annual conference of Scout leaders from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana.

"This unusual interest in Scouting is due to the general unrest in this country," said Dr. West, "and to the continuous increasing record of religious intolerance in Central Europe.

"We have seen many recent repercussions in this Country of the happenings in Germany and Austria. People are now becoming more vocal and are organizing along lines which indicate much intolerance in matters of religion. To counteract this growing approval of religious intolerance, people are turning to the Scout movement where they think they can have their children trained in the cause of justice and democracy."

"Our program is one which helps to crystallize the boy's educational processes so that he can lead his life not only by the ideals of Scouting but become a crusader in the cause of justice, liberty, and democracy."

In his address to the 400 Scout leaders representing some 87 councils in the four states Dr. West emphasized the need for giving special instruction in Scout law No. 12 which declares that a Scout is "reverent toward God, faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion."

Student Congress Discusses the NLRA

WOOSTER, Ohio, May 3 (AP)—America's outstanding high school orators, more than 600 of them, were occupied today with debate, individual public speaking events and such weighty proposals as:

Repeal of the National Labor Relations act; incorporation of all labor unions; referendum on war; establishment of a junior college in each county, to be financed by a Federal sales tax; deportation of aliens who fail to take out citizenship papers after ten years' residence.

These momentous items were submitted in the form of bills to the first National Student Congress, in session as part of the eighth annual National Speech Tournament. The Congress adopted a resolution yesterday naming President Roosevelt its Honorary President.

Opposition Fades To Big Navy Bill In Senate Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—General collapse of opposition during the final stages of debate on the Administration's naval expansion bill today gave promise of clear sailing ahead for this measure which is intended to keep the United States in the front rank of naval powers.

A minor flurry was caused late yesterday when Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (R) of Michigan proposed an amendment which appeared on the surface to restrict the navy's plans for bigger battleships in the future than those permitted now. But the big navy forces raised no objections to the amendment and it was soon learned that it had been so drafted as to be entirely harmless to navy plans.

Then the Senate shouted down an amendment to draw a fence around the navy and forbid it sailing outside the fence during peace times, another to require all new ships to be built in Government yards, and a third to restore to the bill a $15,000,000 item for experimentation which the committee had deleted and which the navy does not want.

Only One Roll Call

Only one roll call vote was taken in the process which resulted in a 56-to-20 majority for the navy preference. In other instances it was not even considered necessary to go through the roll call formality. Throughout the proceeding it was apparent that a substantial majority was prepared to vote for exactly the type of navy bill which the navy wanted.

The only exception to this was in regard to the amendment on the size of battleships. What actually resulted from a committee redraft of the regional Vandenburg amendment was a formula which gives the Senate a claim to credit for limiting the possibility of American construction of bigger battleships. The amendment prohibited construction of ships bigger than 35,000 tons unless the President has determined that some other nation has "officially projected, appropriated for, or laid down" a battleship in excess of 35,000 tons.

This restriction means that so far as technicalities are concerned, the United States will not take the lead in construction of bigger battleships. Actually, it means nothing, since Britain has already informed the United States privately that it intends to build battleships of the larger size.

U. S. and British Plans

Whenever it is convenient for American naval plans the British position will be communicated officially, and the U. S. Navy will be automatically freed of the limitations of the battleship amendment. One prominent naval officer described the amendment as "a benediction on escalation."

However, adoption of the amendment was apparently of some comfort to the opposition, and eased the way for final passage of the bill, although Senator Vandenberg and the other anti-big navy members voted against it.

The next step is for conciliation of minor differences between the Senate and House versions. There is the $15,000,000 item for experimentation which was written into the House bill by a group which wished to require the Navy Department to test out new inventions such as the Barlow mine which have impressed some Congressmen, but not the navy's technicians. The navy feels that if this sum is earmarked for testing inventions the Navy Department here will be invested immediately by a horde of eager inventors quite beyond the physical capacity of the building to accommodate.

Dirigible Program

Another difference is a House provision of $3,000,000 for construction of a new lighter-than-air dirigible which was deleted by the Senate. On this the navy has no strong opinion. It is unwilling to sacrifice a penny of ship money for airships, but if Congress wishes to give it an additional sum for an airship above and beyond the maximum it will give for surface ships, then the navy will be quite willing to carry on its deferred experimentation with this type.

As soon as the bill has been signed by the President the navy will ask for new appropriations under it. The pending bill provides no money. It is limited solely to authorization. But there can be no appropriation without authorization. At the moment the navy is perforce marking time on several ships it is extremely anxious to start building this year waiting for signing of the authorization bill.

As soon as it is signed Congress will be asked to appropriate for another pair of light cruisers and for a number of experimental torpedo boats and fleet auxiliaries which are authorized for the first time in the expansion bill.

Deanna's Salary: $165,000-27 Months

LOS ANGELES, May 3 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Deanna Durbin has earned $165,000 from the movies and radio in the last 27 months, it was disclosed yesterday in a court case involving an agent's commissions.

Judge Joseph Vickers awarded $4,139.86 to be paid by Jack Sherrill and Frederick Falkin, Deanna's agents, to Rita Stanwood Warner, former wife of H. B. Warner, veteran film actor. Mrs. Warner contended she brought Miss Durbin to the agents and was to get one-fourth of the 10 per cent commissions from the girl's salaries.

The court ascertained Deanna earned $165,000 between Jan. 1, 1936, and March 31, 1938.

Inquirer Raises Price

PHILADELPHIA, May 3 (AP)—The Philadelphia Inquirer, daily morning newspaper, announced last night an increase in price from two to three cents, effective May 9.

The announcement cited increasing costs of production and distribution as the reason for the change.

Wagner Urges New York Social Laws

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3—Introduction into the State Constitutional Convention of a resolution by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, its Second Vice-President, which would write social legislation into New York's basic law, and efforts by the Republican majority to take the driving reins out of the hands of the Democratic minority, which has thus far stolen the organic law revision show, features the resumption of the constitutional sessions in its fourth week.

The politics of the State-wide election due next November, simultaneously with the popular verdict on the new drafting, continues to underwrite every action of the sessions, until it is often impossible to separate the proceedings from a run-of-the-mill legislative sequence.

The Republicans, heretofore preoccupied with a $400,000 patronage dispensation after six years of job aridity under the New Deal, today had reached out for the constitution-making ribbons in a resolution by Perley A. Pitcher, majority leader, opposing the proposal by Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti to remove the office of Attorney General from the elective to the appointive bracket.

It was a twice-notable opposition in that it marked the opening of the Republican rebuttal on the remarkably provocative spate of Democratic propositions which have flooded the convention calendar and induced review of the State's single impeachment of a Governor, William Sulzer, as underlining the necessity of an independent officer in this post.

Pitcher Opposes Poletti Idea

The appointive proposal by Justice Poletti, of the Democratic minority and spokesman for the American Labor Party here, was opposed by Mr. Pitcher on the ground that it was "certain to create serious complications, such, for instance, as the one prevailing in Pennsylvania today, where we see the Governor of that State engaged in a political campaign with his former Attorney General whom he appointed."

"The Attorney General in New York State is the counsel for all the people of the State, and he is also the counsel for the Legislature," Mr. Pitcher's protest reads. "The Governor now enjoys the right to appoint counsel of his own preference without intereference. The power to select the Attorney General of the State should remain with the electorate."

The Pennsylvania reference concerns the present Democratic primary conflict there which has posited Gov. George H. Earle and his former appointee as Attorney General, Charles J. Margiotti, in opposite camps.

Wagner's Proposal

Senator Wagner, taking a breathing spell from his Washington labors, would write into the State Constitution that the "due process" clause shall not be construed "to deny or to limit the power of the legislature to pass laws to protect the people of the State, or any group thereof, against adequate wages, excessive hours of work, improper working or living conditions, inadequate bargaining power, inadequate or excessive prices, unemployment, sickness, disability or waste of natural resources, or otherwise to promote their physical, social or economic welfare or security."

He would further constitutionalize State power to use public funds for social welfare purposes, both proposals to the end of eliminating "all doubt as to the power of the State to enact the social legislation which may be necessary to promote the physical, social, and economic welfare of the State."

These amendments, he holds, "constitute the simple, direct, and effective way to make certain that the Constitution does not deny to the Legislature the power to promote the social and economic justice which is necessary for political democracy to endure."

Republicans Counter

Needless to say, the Wagner proposals run strictly counter to the Republican approach to the revision, which is to the effect that a clause should be inserted in the preamble of the present 44-year-old Constitution to insure against "encroachment of the Federal Government upon States' rights."

This is the proposition of William F. Bleakley, first Vice-President of the convention and Republican candidate for Governor in 1936, who is focusing the attention of his party for the 1938 Governorship race.

Mr. Bleakley explained his supplemental clause as a move to curb the threat of State sovereignty, which he sees as having been minimized within the last few years by vast Federal expenditures in various states, "magnifying the power and importance of the Federal Government."

Meanwhile, the convention finds in its hopper Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's program for a permanent state housing policy that would establish a $200,000,000 State bond issue in this field and exempt municipal slum clearance funds from the constitutional debt limit.

A State Legislature elected by proportional representation also was being promoted among the delegates this week, with the Merchants' Association of New York as chief underwriter.

Another highly controversial proposal before the convention relates to scrapping the provisions contained in the present constitution against gambling and delegating its regulation to the Legislature. The proposal is now before the convention's Bill of Rights Committee, of which Justice Harry E. Lewis of the State Supreme Court is Chairman.

A public hearing has been called to meet in Albany at 2 p. m. on May 10, when the proposals will be debated.

New Jersey Question

Action by the New Jersey Assembly last night in favorably reporting a resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit parimutuel betting at race tracks and the thought that it will be approved by the voters in the forthcoming November election was given as an additional reason why New York State should legalize race track gambling. It was held that establishment of race tracks just across the Hudson River from New York would take away business that now goes to Manhattan, Brooklyn, Long Island, Yonkers, and Saratoga.

Another controversial question was introdueed by James J. Heffernan, Brooklyn Democrat, when he proposed constitutional provision to permit the Legislature to appropriate State funds to help pay the expenses of parochial and other schools supported by religious groups.

Unlike earlier proposals, however, Mr. Heffernan would restrict State contributions to 50 per cent of the cost of maintaining such schools and would provide specifically that the grant of funds would not give to the Government any property right in the schools or power to dictate the subjects taught.

State aid for parochial schools in New York State long has been sought by Roman Catholics, from whom the Heffernan proposal is practically certain to receive strong support, while other groups, numerically as strong, will oppose it.

BRITAIN'S BOON

to restful living

Schweppes

GINGER BEER

In fine restaurants — and in smart homes — you'll often see the quaint brown stone bottle of Schweppes Ginger Beer . . . unique container for a really unique summer drink. Its tangy and yet mellow flavor, its refreshing effervescence . . . make it sought in every country of the world. Made only by Schweppes Ltd., London . . . and made in the same way for 148 years. Order a case today . . . ask for it in restaurants and hotels.

If your favorite store cannot supply you, write us giving its name and address and we will see that you are supplied. Maxfield & McLeer, U. S. Agents, 90 W. Broadway, New York.

ANNOUNCING the annual May showing of Shreve Silver for wedding gifts

Because silver is the traditional favourite as a wedding present, it's all the more reason why you will want to make your choice from the largest collection of fine silver in New England. For it simply means that you'll have a wider selection no matter how much or how little you wish to spend. Every single Shreve piece is chosen on its own merits. Some are the products of little shops where the genius of one man is reflected in the design and workmanship of his silver. Others come from the large manufacturers for which New England is famous. This independence of choice explains why you will *always* find the *new* and *unusual* at Shreve's.

IT COSTS NO MORE TO SHOP AT SHREVE'S

From among Shreve's variety of inexpensive sterling silver — creamer and sugar bowl in a Colonial design, $14 the pair.

From Shreve's selection of Georg Jensen's silver — a sterling gravy boat typical of this Danish master craftsman. $195.

From Shreve's authentic reproductions — a copy of a Paul Revere pitcher. Heavy sterling, 7 inches in height, capacity 4 pints. $65. Matching tray, $30.

Among our moderately priced silver — this sterling bowl exhibiting an old Irish influence in its design, 8¾ inches in diameter, heavy weight. $50.

Four popular patterns from more than one hundred Shreve sterling table silver designs — Benjamin Franklin, Arlington, Threaded Antique, Acorn.

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON

Nye Leads Drive to Ease Arms Embargo on Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

date the Spanish War as part of a general settlement of outstanding differences with Italy and Germany. It would give the Spanish Government access to American supplies at a time when, according to most reliable reports, it is being squeezed out of French and Russian markets and all of Europe is apparently uniting in a movement to get the Spanish war over as quickly as possible by letting General Franco win.

The State Department professionals are privately frank in expressing their opinion that such an outcome would contribute most to pacification of Europe and elimination of the tension which has harried Europe for two disturbing years.

What Will Roosevelt Do?

What is concerning some members of this group most today is not that the Nye resolution can muster a majority in Congress by itself, but that any progress at all will cause President Roosevelt himself to waver in his current acceptance of their point of view and throw his weight behind the resolution. There is much unofficial evidence of the President's personal sympathy with the Spanish Loyalists. The assumption in informed circles is that he has been persuaded on the grounds of diplomatic expediency to abandon any effort to facilitate aid from this side of the Atlantic. But the State Department group is by no means certain as to how deep the persuasion goes. The possibility remains that Mr. Roosevelt might find the attraction of a promising movement in the Senate too strong to resist.

However remote that possibility may be it is enough to occasion some uneasy feelings among ranking State Department professionals who had assumed up until yesterday that they had heard the last of the effort to raise the Spanish embargo through congressional action at this session.

The modification movement has survived a long series of disappointments. Suspected, but never admitted or proven, State Department opinion is credited with having blocked a movement in March to bring similar resolutions to the hearing stage before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. All efforts to persuade the State Deparement to lift the embargo by interpretation were turned down definitely. And yet the movement has persisted and now after about four months of effort gains an important foothold in the Senate in that the sponsorship of Senator Nye is in itself a major victory because of his personal relationship to the neutrality statutes.

Stimson Backs Plan

Important names are behind the movement. Henry L. Stimson, Former Secretary of State, is understood to have conferred on the subect with several senators. Senator Borah has twice canvassed it with the President. Breckenridge Long, former U. S. Ambassador to Italy retained in legal capacity by agents of the Spanish Government, has been active in the preliminary steps and prepared the original draft of the Nye resolution. Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, has interested himself in the subject personally and earlier in the year exchanged published letters with Secretary Hull on the subject.

Interested groups watching eagerly for some straw in the wind as to the President's attitude are paying close attention to the outcome of the controversy over the export of helium to Germany for use in the new German airship LZ-130. State Department professionals are anxious that the export, which they have already licensed, be made. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has held it up. If the President overrules Mr. Ickes it will be taken as an indication that he is ready to accept what is viewed at the State Department as a "realistic" view of the European situation. If he backs Mr. Ickes it will be taken as meaning that his conversion to the "realistic" or Chamberlain approach to Europe is more superficial than real.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

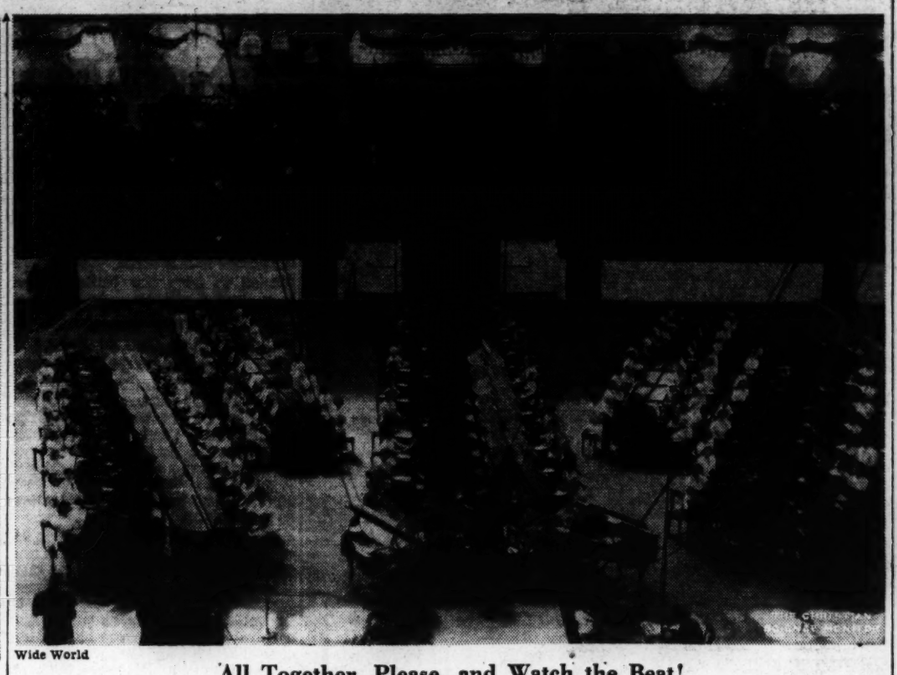
Spring Cleaning

Los Angeles puts tidiness on a city-wide basis. To draw attention to the effort, Miss Diane Manners as official cleanup girl indicates the way to start.

Wide World

Elected President

Eduardo Santos, who was elected Chief Executive of Colombia on May 1 for a four-year term. He was unopposed.



Wide World

All Together, Please, and Watch the Beat!

There's music in the air when Detroit stages its piano festival. One hundred pianos were assembled and 200 pianists took their places at the keyboards recently at the State Fairgrounds Coliseum. Frank O. Wilking of Indianapolis is the man on the conductor's stand.

© International

Eire's New President Gathers His Family About Him

Dr. Douglas Hyde, who has been chosen to head the Irish Nation, sits down among his grandchildren at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Sealy, in Donnybrook. Mrs. Sealy is at the right. Dr. Hyde is a noted Irish scholar. Though Eire is predominantly Roman Catholic, its new President is a Protestant and the son of a Protestant clergyman. All classes have joined in hailing his selection.

Wide World

Another Hudson Tunnel Is 'Holed Through'

The north tube of the Lincoln Tunnel, second vehicular tunnel connecting New York with New Jersey, is cut beneath the Hudson. It marks the first time that the digging of an underwater crossing was attempted alongside one already in use. The south tube has been handling traffic since December. Harry Stripling, general superintendent on the New Jersey side, is coming through to greet W. R. Ury, general superintendent on the New York side. It's just an informal affair, arranged by the workers.

Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

going on. The Farm Credit Administration, which Dr. Myers directed, was winding up its new refinancing operations as long as a year ago, and is now down to a skeleton. Herbert Emmerich, who was Dr. Myers' able executive assistant, resigned some months ago to become Co-Director of the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago.

Trend to Smaller Staffs

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Home Owners Loan Corporation are also greatly restricting their activities, as was revealed the other day when its General Counsel resigned because he had been sending out under Government frank letters attempting to secure law practice for his retiring subordinates.

The Rural Resettlement Administration, which under Rexford Guy Tugwell—a member of last year's graduating class—had a tremendous organization, continues on a much smaller scale within the Department of Agriculture.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has recently been able to diminish its staff, now that initial operations are long completed.

In short, up and down the whole alphabetical structure there is a continued trend to small, though more or less permanent, staffs. This produces, in part, the New Deal's regular graduating classes. A year or more ago, these departing officials were able to find important and well-paid jobs in private business, in law firms, and other such activities.

Now that the recession grips business, the graduates are mostly returning to the campuses. Several of them, like Dr. Myers and Undersecretary Magill, were on leave anyway. In some cases this was a vague and indefinite arrangement, in others a concrete loan agreement with a time limit.

In general, the graduates are among the Administration's ablest officials. The fact that they are unable to remain reflects sometimes disappointment over policies or politics. More often, it is a result of the moderate pay and uncertain tenure of the Government service. And a great deal of disillusionment has crept into the thinking of the men and women who flocked to Washington as to a brave new world the early years of the Administration.

Nonpolitical Work?

Outstanding jobs of work have been done by many of the departing officials. Governor Myers, a slender youthful-appearing executive, brisk and business-like, succeded Henry Morgenthau as head of the FCA when the latter became Secretary of Treasury on Nov. 17, 1933. He had been Deputy Governor, on leave from Cornell University.

In the succeeding years, Governor Myers has refinanced with billions of dollars in loans a vast volume of farm indebtedness. He has conducted his operations as nearly on a nonpolitical basis as can now be approximated. There have been many complaints from Congress of his "non-co-operation" in the appointment of constituents to jobs, and in 1932 the FCA bill was held up in Congress because Governor Myers had refused to give the legislators authority in naming his assistants.

Praise also falls upon Undersecretary Magill, who is recognized as a leading national tax authority. But his great work—constructive tax revision—has run headlong into national outcry against the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes. He returns to Columbia University.

Governor Myers has been appointed head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, succeeding Prof. George Warren.

When Jacob Viner resigned, he was quoted as saying: "I haven't for some time liked the way things were going. I decided that the thing for me to do was to get out of the Treasury, come back to the University of Chicago, and leave the salvation of the world to others."

Among other current graduates is Fred D. Fagg, Jr., Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, who returns to Northwestern Univeisity. The Adjacent Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce had two outstanding directors — Willard Thorp and Claudius T. Murchison —who left.

There is also an inflow. The latest eminent acquisition was Prof. Thurman Arnold of Yale University, who became Assistant Attorney-General in charge of anti-trust prosecutions. With Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor-General, he stands close to the White House in the development of new policies toward the whole issue of concentrated economic power in the United States.

Another important newcomer was Lowell Mellett, former editor of the Washington News, who will direct the revived National Emergency Council. And any day now, the President is expected to send to Congress nomination of Max Stern, a well known Scripps-Howard writer, to become Director of Information for the Social Security Board.

And if new expansions take place under the new spending program, more freshmen may be expected—to go through the New Deal diploma mill—and perhaps to graduate to essential posts in the National educational or economic structure. Generally their departure leaves the public service the poorer.

Charges of Labor Act's Bias Heard by Senate Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

agencies in securing "a fair and open hearing." Though the case did not directly involve the Wagner Act, it is to comply with these standards that the NLRB proposes to reopen its cases, though by no means to drop them. A condensation of the discussion follows:

Senator Austin: Do you have any difficulty in the administration of the Wagner Act with the question of what is evidence? Under one section of the Act I find this sentence—"The findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by evidence shall be conclusive"; while another section provides, "In any such proceeding the rules of evidence in courts of law and equity shall not be controlling." Do you see my point?

Madden: Yes.

Austin: Are you having trouble with that?

Madden: Yes. There is a good deal of argument about it at the hearings. Nobody, I suppose, has ever fully understood the law of evidence . . . statutes may change the rules from time to time. The courts themselves are changing them. Just about a year ago the Supreme Court threw overboard a century-old rule with reference to whether a wife could be pemitted to testify in a case in which her husband was a party. So when the statute speaks of the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law and equity it is speaking of a somewhat indefinite thing. The provision, by the way, is almost universal in all statutes, both state and federal, setting up administrative bodies. The general aim, I suppose, is that proceeding shall not be technical. . . . These administrative boards are not lay jurors.

Weight of Hearsay Evidence

Burke: When you review a findings by an examiner do you give weight to hearsay evidence?

Madden: Well, that depends.

Norris: Does not the law recognize that in the admitting of evidence a different rule prevails when a case is being tried in court without a jury from one that is being tried in court with a jury?

Madden: We recognize that and act on it.

Various Senators raised the point that the NLRB permits unions to demand a plant election but not the employer. This is a principal ground for attacking the act as "one-sided."

On this subject the evidence read, in part:

Burke: What can the employer do to determine with which group he should negotiate?

Madden: He cannot do anything directly. Our regulations are so drawn that he cannot file a petition with the Board to have the question of representation determined . . . otherwise there would be very great danger that employers would choose their own time when the union had just come in and when it is pretty weak; they would simply use the Board to put a certificate upon the fact they already knew, that the union is not strong in the plant. But your question related to two rival unions?

Burke: It is the same general problem.

Madden: Yes. When you have two unions contesting you nearly always have a petition from one or the other and the question does get itself solved, not upon the employer's petition, but upon the petition of one or the other of the contending parties . . . the discussion is almost entirely academic; the thing that is criticized is the appearance of inquality rather than any actual inconvenience which has resulted from it.

History of Wagner Act

Regarding the Wagner Act's legal history Mr. Madden made the following points:

1. The Act was unanimously called unconstitutional by 58 leading lawyers who prepared a brief for the American Liberty League; despite which, the Supreme Court upheld it, April 12, 1937.

2. A total of 97 injunctive suits were brought by employers in Federal District Courts, spread over every circuit of the United States, designed to halt the Act. The Supreme Court's ruling threw these out.

3. The Board decided 162 complaint cases down to February, 1938, and where these were reviewed in Circuit Courts, no instance of overstepping authority was found.

4. Chief Justice Hughes, in the Jones & Laughlin case, said of the Board's rules and regulations:

"We construe the procedural provisions as affording adequate opportunity to secure judicial protection against arbitrary action in accordance with the well-settled rules applicable to administrative agencies set up by Congress to aid in the enforcement of valid legislation."

Reaffirmed by Brandeis

On Jan. 31, 1938, Mr. Justice Brandeis for the unanimous court repeated and reaffirmed this statement.

5. Circuit courts have reviewed 18 NLRB cases on the record, with the following results: Findings of fact sustained in full, 15 cases; modified, 2 cases; set aside, 1 case.

6. Mr. Justice Reed, speaking as Solicitor General, commented publicly that "the public should be slow to give credence to any charge of unfairness or bias made against the Board"; and he testified that in two cases in which he was himself called upon to act, "the record of the Board bore unmistakable evidence of careful and impartial hearings, with every protection to the rights of all contestants."

Following Mr. Madden's testimony the eight-man Senate Judiciary Subcommittee voted unanimosuly against a senatorial investigation of Wagner Act administration.

France

(Continued from Page 1)

of expenditure of money for new machinery and other items designed to increase output.

A decree making it obligatory upon banks to accept bills of exchange signed by the buyer, seller and a responsible third party—a credit developing scheme.

Special reduction in railroad fares, gasoline prices and other services and goods to tourists.

Changes in the 40-hour week law for labor to extend the working week after government conferences.

Guatemala City's Size

Guatemala City with a population of 165,000 is the largest city in Central America, exclusive of Mexico City which has 968,443.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

We are the Liverpool agents for

Rodex Coats

Prices range from 4½ gns.

George Henry Lee & Co Ltd

Bennett St. Royal 4181. Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

★ QUALITY! LOW PRICES! ★ A GUARANTEE!

IRWINS FOR THE FINEST GROCERY VALUES

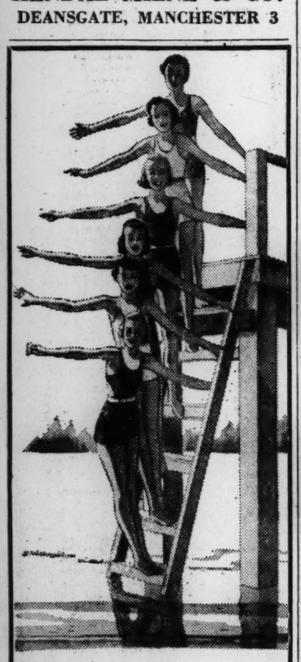
OVER 180 BRANCHES IN MERSEYSIDE AND NORTH WALES

Kendals

A REMINDER

THIS is Kendals Fur Week, quality and style are the important features offered to you at specially reduced prices. Fashionable furs are available to all at Kendals—the house you can trust. Ask for the illustrated fur folder . . . full of golden opportunities.

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER 3



Enroll Now for Summer Camp

To insure enrollment in the Monitor-advertised Camp of your choice, you should send in your application as soon as possible. Advertisements of Camps for boys and girls are published in the Monitor on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Glasgow, Scotland

TENNIS WEAR

For many years, "Lumley" Tailored Shorts have been recognized as the smartest garb for Tennis. This year we include our "Two-in-One" combining Shorts and blouse in one garment.

LUMLEY'S LTD.

"Town and Country" Tailored Sportwear

80/82 SAUCHIEHALL STREET GLASGOW

Also Stand T 25/26, Palace of Industry North, Empire Exhibition

Siesta Craftsmanship

well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English furniture.
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77, Northumberland Street
2-10 Prudhoe Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
Since 1847 standard of furniture quality.

We are agents for

"ANTLER" TRAVEL GOODS

Affleck & Brown

OLDHAM ST. MANCHESTER 1

Quality footwear costs you less at . . .

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.

Footwear manufacturers with nearly 600 shops

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

OWEN OWEN

For Fashion At Its Finest

Clayton Square Royal 6060

Binns for Removals to all parts of the world

ANY DISTANCE ANY LOAD KEEN CHARGES ASK FOR ESTIMATES!

Binns Limited

SUNDERLAND NEWCASTLE DARLINGTON W.HARTLEPOOL MIDDLESBROUGH SOUTH SHIELDS DUMFRIES CARLISLE EDINBURGH

IMITATION Hogskin Gloves

Guaranteed Washable

4/11

Three styles . . . Size 6 to 7¼

These Gloves are exclusive to Schofields and are the best value for 4/11 we can find. Made from genuine Cape skins, supple and hard-wearing — specially table-cut to ensure perfect fitting. Three styles—with plain, button trimmed and streamlined gauntlets. Colours: White, Oatmeal, Navy, Natural, Grey and Nigger.

SCHOFIELDS

The Headrow, Leeds 1, England

Like a butterfly emerging from its chrysalis

Brilliance dawns at a touch in tarnished silverware polished with "Goddard's." In this polish there is everything to reveal the natural lustre of silverware but nothing to harm its surface.

"Goddard's" Plate Powder

MADE IN ENGLAND

by J. Goddard & Sons, Ltd., Leicester, England.

Stocked by Lewis & Conger and Charles & Co., New York. S. S. Pierce Co., Boston. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENG.
Shipbroker and Chartering Agent
J. W. TELFORD
17 SANDHILL
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England
BUNKERS SUPPLIED AT NORTH EAST U. K. PORTS
SHIPS AGENCIES SOLICITED
Telegrams: "Straight" Newcastle-on-Tyne

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H.M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue Free Please ask for it
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Britain Approves Rome Pact; Premier Pictures New Italy

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 3—In one of the stormiest debates of the session, lasting eight hours, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain won endorsement for his treaty with Italy by a large margin of 316 to 108.

The debate was punctuated by unusually bitter attacks by the Opposition as the Premier, in presenting the treaty as a great move for appeasement, launched into praise of Premier Mussolini's Government in Italy which were generally considered to be designed to stiffen the Duce's attitude in his talks with Reichsführer Hitler which begin in Rome today.

"There is today a new Italy," said the Premier, "an Italy which, under the stimulus of the personality of Signor Mussolini, is showing a new vigor, in which there is apparent a new vision and a new efficiency in the administration and in the measures which they are taking to improve the conditions of their people."

Meanwhile today's reported accession of Italy to the Montreux agreement of 1936 which regularized the position of Turkey in the Dardanelles is pointed to in Conservative circles as a straw showing how since the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian agreement, the wind in the Mediterranean has begun to blow toward international appeasement.

The Background

By George Martelli

Author of "Italy Against the World"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While the Anglo-Italian agreement of April 16 last has occasioned satisfaction not only in Italy, but also very generally in Britain, yet political circles in the latter country are only too well aware that there is nothing in that treaty nor in any recent words of the Duce to indicate that Signor Mussolini has renounced his dream of building a new Roman Empire on the shores of the Mediterranean.

This ambition was apparent, although understood by few, long before the Abyssinian venture. It crystallized with the foundation of the Empire; and it has become more and more obvious during the last three years. The evidence of it is contained not only in the Duce's own speeches and in the writings of Italian publicists; it is supplied by the policy of the Fascist Government in almost every sphere of national activity.

Challenge to Long Dominance

The nature of the Italian threat—perhaps "challenge" is a better word—is aptly described by the Italian historian, Pietro Silva, in the new edition of his well-known work, "Il Mediterraneo." "The fact that Italy was able to resist the pressure of English sea power," he writes in reference to the Abyssinian crisis, "and was able to pursue her chosen objective with complete success in spite of the obstacles placed in her path, means that in the life and policy of the Mediterranean a new great Power has definitely arisen and established itself, and that England no longer enjoys undisputed predominance in the Latin sea as in the past. . . .

"Future historians will note in the events of the autumn of 1935, and the beginning of Anglo-Italian tension, the opening of a new phase in Mediterranean history, just as present historians regard as the opening of a new phase the capture of Gibraltar and Minorca by the British at the beginning of the eighteenth century."

These sentences, penned by a man who advocates friendship with Britain, are extremely significant. They reveal the thought, which Signor Mussolini finds it convenient at the moment to conceal, but which is at the back of the mind of every thinking Italian; namely that Britain has had her day in the Mediterranean and it is time she made room for others.

Military Position Strengthened

But it is not only in words that Fascism shows its hand. For the last three years Italian strategy and Italian policy in the Mediterranean have been directed to strengthening the military position of Italy at the expense of Britain and France.

The most outstanding example of this is the Italian intervention in Spain.

Signor Mussolini has rightly said that while for Britain the Mediterranean is only a highway—and a short cut at that—for Italy it is life itself. Italian strategy aims at safeguarding the life and making the highway impassable. It has created a system of aero-naval bases which represent so many barriers ready to be drawn across the British route to India.

A Succession of Barriers

The westernmost of these barriers extends from Cagliari, in Sardinia, through Trapani in Sicily, and the recently fortified island of Pantelleria, to Tripoli. It is designed to cut the narrows between Marsala and Tunis, barely 100 miles across.

A second barrier, further east, would run from Leros, in the Aegean, to Tobruk, the new base which has been built close to the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

A third barrier is now being erected by Italy at the southern extremity of the Red Sea. Because it is an essential portion of the "life line" connecting the mother country with its Empire, the Red Sea is regarded in Rome as simply an extension of the Mediterranean.

As long as the only access to Abyssinia is by a sea road 2,000 miles long, the Italian Empire will always be at the mercy of the predominant naval Power. That is why Italy has strained every nerve to weaken the strength of Britain in the Mediterranean.

British Have Alternative Route

Italy has already succeeded to the extent that British merchantmen would not attempt, in the event of war with Italy, to use the Suez route. They would be deflected round the Cape of Good Hope. But it is not sufficient for Italy to close the Mediterranean to trade; she must also be able to make it unsafe for the British Navy, in order to secure her own vital communications.

It is largely with this end in view that Italy has built up such a formidable air force. But even if the British Navy were held in check in the Mediterranean, Italy could never feel safe about Abyssinia as long as Britain controlled the Suez Canal. That is why such great preparations have been made as though for an invasion of Egypt.

The construction of the new strategical road linking one end of the coast of Libya with the other; the concentration of two army corps on the Egyptian frontier; the erection of barracks to house the increased garrison; the creation of a great naval and air base at Tobruk; can these be explained as purely defensive measures? Can anybody seriously suppose that Egypt is contemplating an attack on Libya—Egypt with its little garrison of 10,000 British troops?

Solid Block of Territory

No, Italy plans to have Egypt and she will have it if she ever feels strong enough. She could take it tomorrow, and would, but for the consequences. For its possession with the Sudan means something more than control of the Suez Canal. It would make Italy master of one of the richest countries on the shores of the Mediterranean; it would open the Near East and Arabia to her influence; above all it would fulfill the dream of the earliest Italian colonist to use Abyssinia as a backdoor to the Mediterranean, by rounding off the Italian Empire and building up a solid block of Roman territory extending from the Indian Ocean to the Nile Delta and from the Red Sea to the fringes of the Sahara.

Italian strategy has been aided by intense political activity in all the countries on the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. In Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, nationalism has been encouraged at the expense of the French authority. In Egypt, in Palestine, in Arabia, Italian money and Italian propaganda have stimulated the pan-Arabic and pan-Islamic movements, not because Italy believes in these movements, but because they are calculated to embarrass the British administration and counteract the efforts of British diplomacy. At the same time an Italian irredentism is kept alive wherever there is an Italian colony, as there is in Tunis and Egypt.

All these activities may cease as a result of the Rome agreement. It is difficult to believe, however, that a process which has gone so far can suddenly be stopped and reversed.

An Old Barn His Shipyard

R. A. Jauraldo

George "Tornado" Smith at Work on His Craft

When Completed, He and Mrs. Smith Will Set Sail for a Tour of the World

World Tour in Homemade Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Round the world in a 12-ton cutter! This is the voyage projected by Mr. and Mrs. George "Tornado" Smith. Moreover, they are building their own vessel—at the little Thames-mouth village of South Benfleet, Essex.

Until recently their job was the less exciting one of motor-cycling on perpendicular walls. Mrs. Smith—Marjorie Dare—is said to be the first woman exponent of that sport in Europe. Now they want to see, in Mr. Smith's words, "green oranges growing, and bananas hanging from trees in hundredweight bunches."

They hope to be ready to set sail in October, when they will make southwest to the Azores and cross the Atlantic to New York. The cargo is to include an ancient "penny-farthing" bicycle—with a huge front wheel and a minute rear wheel—on which "Tornado" hopes to ride round New York. They then intend to pass through the Panama Canal for the South Sea Islands and Australia. The whole voyage should take not more than three and a half years, they reckon.

"Home Made," is to be a Bermudan cutter, 28 feet long, with a beam of 9 feet 10 inches and a draught of 6 feet 2 inches. All Mr. Smith's knowledge of boat-building was gained from the near-by Southend Free Library. He is to be captain of the vessel and Mrs. Smith the only crew.

Hitler Faces Difficult Task

(Continued from Page 1)

ful in Italy; the Führer himself had flown to Venice to pay his respects to the Founder of Fascism as an apprentice Dictator.

Between the two Powers, however, in spite of the similarity of their internal regimes and of certain aspects of their foreign policy, there were some fundamental differences which no one could ignore, least of all the Italian Fascists and the German National Socialists.

There was the deep antagonism between the Teuton and Italian races, a factor of the utmost importance, which seemed to exclude a permanent association between Rome and Berlin. There was, moreover, keen political and economic rivalry between Italy and Germany ramifying throughout Central Europe and the Balkan peninsula. And there was Austria, too, with its hinterland and extending to Southern Tirol, now incorporated into the kingdom of Italy.

From the strategic point of view the War of 1914-1918 brought the Italians one immense gain—it seemed to abolish this threat from the north. First, it destroyed Imperial Austria, the great German Power which had been expelled from the Italian plains less than 50 years before—and then with foreign aid. In her place stood a small buffer State, which could be a menace to nobody.

Secondly, the control of the Italian-speaking Trentino and of the German-speaking South Tirol passed into Italy's hands, so that she now held firmly the great pathway of invasion—the Brenner Pass and the Adige Valley. To maintain this control of the Brenner and to prevent the appearance on the new frontier of a German power capable of attempting to "liberate" the South Tirol and so open the way for future attacks on Italy has been a permanent part of the foreign policy of any Italian Government formed since the end of the War, including that of Signor Mussolini.

Anschluss Came as Blow

The whole Italian understanding with Germany was based on the German recognition of Austrian independence. This had been assured to Signor Mussolini by Herr Hitler himself. The Anschluss, even though it was regarded as inevitable in this country, was nevertheless, in spite of Italian official declarations to the contrary, a terrific blow to the axis.

It has not destroyed it, but all Italians speak of it now as if it had already disappeared, or at least that it has lost its former significance and importance. The change in Italian public feeling toward Germany has been simply extraordinary. With the exception of government officials, who are naturally guarded in their statements, there has not been a single Italian among the many hundreds with whom the writer has discussed the Anschluss in recent weeks who has not expressed resentment for the high-handed way in which it had been accomplished.

After the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian pact there was genuine relief in this country that co-operation with Britain could now be renewed on the old friendly basis. It was felt that the Rome-Berlin axis was no longer a straight line between the two fascist capitals but that it had been bent toward London.

The Italian Government, however, still considers the Rome-Berlin axis as the basis of Italian policy in Europe. That is its present attitude—officially. But there can be no mistake that Signor Mussolini was taken aback when he realized that the axis had failed to prevent the occurrence of just the one thing which alone could divide the two partners.

Main Pillar Shattered

The main pillar on which the axis rested had fallen. But the axis has not collapsed; it is still supported by other, though weaker, pillars. Signor Mussolini is reported to have once defined the Germans in the following words: "They are difficult friends, but dangerous enemies." He is apparently experiencing all the difficulties of German friendship.

The past co-operation with the German Government has given profitable results to Italy. The constant threat that the axis would be transformed into a military alliance was perhaps the factor which mostly contributed to win British recognition of the Italian Empire in East Africa. The Italo-German united front has helped the Duce to win the Spanish Civil War for General Franco.

The danger that Europe may still be divided into "ideological" camps is still very real, and as long as this danger exists both Italy and Germany will find it convenient to maintain their present association. But while the axis was until recently a necessity to Italy it has now ceased to have that exclusive value.

For the time being Italy has fulfilled all her aspirations. She has added a vast empire to her African possessions. Her lawful sovereignty over Ethiopia has now been recognized by most of the States. Her rights as an imperial power have been admitted by Britain and France. Peace in the Mediterranean appears now to have been secured for a long time. In the present circumstances the Rome-Berlin axis may still serve to maintain a balance between the Fascist powers on the one hand, and the Western democracies on the other. But, in the Italian view, the main purpose of the axis now is to pave the way for co-operation between the four Great Powers in Europe.

Paul Cremona

Hitler Going to Palace In Horse-Drawn Coach

By the Associated Press

Rome, May 3

Reichsführer Hitler, exponent of the airplane and automobile, will return to the horse and buggy era when he arrives today on his state visit.

As head of the German State, Herr Hitler will be the guest of King Victor Emmanuel, who has not succumbed to streamlining.

The King will take his guest to the Quirinale Palace in a royal coach, drawn by four horses with silver harness and mounted by red-coated, white-wigged postilions.

Göring Acting as Chief

BERLIN, May 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Adolf Hitler's right-hand man, had charge of the German Government as his chief speeded toward Italy for a 10-day state visit.

It was the second time in less than two months that General Göring held the reins. When Herr Hitler went to Austria March 12 and absorbed that nation into Germany, he made General Göring Acting Chancellor.

New Pan-American Unity Barrier to Fascist Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

to destroy the influence of the United States in Latin America. Our first attack will be along commercial and cultural lines through social and educational media."

That was said in 1920, long before National Socialism had come to power in Germany. It was said two years before Italian Fascists took power with the march on Rome. It expressed a German point of view which, judging from German actions in Latin America today, has been intensified under National Socialism. Fascist Italy is taking part on its own account, and in support of Germany.

For example, German money is reliably reported to have flown liberally into coffers of the fascist Integralista in Brazil. The Integralista represented the extreme fascist elements in Brazil prior to the coup staged by President Vargas.

Plinio Salgado, mystic and chief of the Integralists, was a candidate for President. His faded campaign posters may still be seen on Brazilian walls in out-of-the-way streets. Some of the posters represent Integralismo by a helmeted figure with eyes of a zealot. Uniformed like a European fascist except for local Brazilian variations, this figure presses forward under banners bearing the mystic Sigma.

Sigma for Swastika

The German influence is too plain to be missed. The Sigma merely replaces the Swastika.

Integralists will deny to you that they are of alien growth. Yet anyone who knows Brazil will tell you that there is no economic or social basis for fascism in Brazil. The masses who were swept into Integralismo included small farmers, volatile and little-educated persons whose prejudices against the Jews could be inflamed, and a miscellaneous following. At the head, and in some strength in the ranks, there were astute and intelligent men who believed extreme fascism was Brazil's way out of political and economic difficulties.

If the Integralists had been allowed to continue their propaganda, and if in time they had come to power, Brazil would either have had extreme fascism imposed upon it, or would have plunged into civil war. This is the judgment of long-time foreign residents in Brazil, as well as one of the reasons advanced by the Vargas régime for cancelling the Presidential elections.

Propagandist Paper

When you read the Integralist paper—you still could buy it when I was in Brazil—you gather the feeling of what it means to live under a fully fascist regime. The paper is called "A Offensiva," or "The Attack." It is filled with German and Italian propaganda, blatant and unconcealed.

President Vargas has deprived "A Offensiva" of its power to propagandize. The neat villa where Plinio Salgado presided in the Hall of the Forty on a quiet street in Rio de Janeiro is no longer the headquarters of a powerful political party. Integralism has been driven underground.

It is significant, in view of the quotation from a German earlier in this article, that Brazil is one of the best friends the United States has in South America. It is the largest and potentially the richest Latin American country. Any effort to discredit the United States in Latin America could find no more direct or sweeping device than to estrange Brazil.

Fascist Strategy

In view of this, the actions of Berlin and Rome on the day of the Vargas coup assume additional meaning. Both Berlin and Rome tried to make it appear that there was more fascism in the Vargas coup than was actually the case.

Then President Vargas threw aside his apparent acquiescence in alien fascist support. Always a supreme politician, pragmatic and tight-lipped, he had led the Integralists on. Some of the fascist flavoring in the new Constitution was dropped in to please the Integralists. Vargas apparently had no thought of carrying out those provisions. Even so, the Constitution watered down the Integralist proposals, as they loudly complained.

Dr. Vargas used the support of the Integralists until his coup was safe. They were the only party in Brazil, and Brazil's first since days of the Empire, to be organized on a national basis. Dr. Vargas knew their strength, and also knew that they overestimated it. Once he was firmly in power, he ended their hopes. The Green Shirts and Swastikas disappeared like wind-blown leaves. To Integralists, President Vargas is the "Supreme Traitor."

With regard to German and Italian propaganda coming directly from Europe, Dr. Vargas has adopted a similar policy of restriction. Some observers interpret his action as motivated by a desire to "back-water" after going too far toward fascist alignments. It is known that the United States Government made vigorous representations to him in this connection.

Rivals Eliminated

Other observers hold that Dr. Vargas is a fascist, but wants to develop his own brand of fascism. His political career is marked by the elimination of every potential rival. His methods of elimination are astute. He is not accused of employing violence. But one of the weaknesses cited against him is that he fails to surround himself with a corps of sufficiently able lieutenants. He takes little advice, and brooks no opposition.

He has cast into eclipse both the Integralist faction and the most open features of European fascist propaganda. What does he intend doing with Brazil? Has he made it fascist? If so, to what extent? How far does he plan to go toward fascism in its familiar and extreme forms?

Ask Dr. Vargas. No one else knows. And he is renowned for setting a guard on his own lips.

Objectively analyzed, his actions to date may or may not justify the extreme anxiety they have aroused. Time alone can sift out the final drift of his course. There is no certainty that he has charted it far ahead. He works as a pragmatic politician. He has shown little if any trace of the mystic qualities that hung around Reichsführer Hitler.

Fascism is not a clearly defined set of political or economic principles. It is essentially an attitude, a state of mind. It varies from country to country.

There is fascism in Brazil, and their is fascist sentiment among members of the Vargas regime. The one dominating question that still casts doubt on whether it can truthfully be said that "Brazil has gone fascist," is the ultimate aim of one man, Getulio Vargas. None of his associates, including Francisco Campos who wrote the new Constitution, approaches Dr. Vargas in deciding Brazil's destiny at this moment.

Fascism will not grow spontaneously in Brazil. If the Vargas regime at length adopts a fully fascist form of government, or if any later regime does so; it will be an imposition from the top down. That is entirely possible, provided the regime keeps the army and navy with it.

Actions Dictatorial

To date, actions of the Vargas regime have been distinctly undemocratic and dictatorial. The closing of Congress; the concentration of all power in the hands of one man; the uncertainty about whether the promised public approval in a plebiscite will be carried out freely; the personal ambitions of Vargas as weighed against his undenied patriotism and honesty—these are factors that have raised the spector of an American fascism.

In themselves, undemocratic practices do not prove that modern fascism has come to a Latin-American nation. The traditional Latin American dictatorship, however undemocratic, never let loose in the world concepts which strike at the bases of democracy as European fascism does in practice. There was always a possibilty of return toward more representative government. Propaganda had not arrived; education was not perverted to twist an entire generation away from the pursuit of responsible freedom.

Venezuela, after 30 years of the Gómez tyranny, has swung back toward democracy within two years.

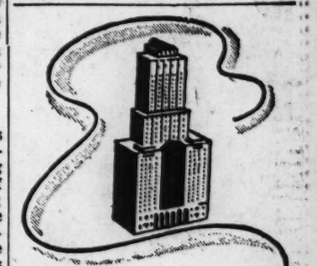
In Brazil there have been distinct fascist trends. The official propaganda has attacked "liberal democracy." Of late, these attacks have abated. There is an emphasis upon the "realities" of government as opposed to "beautiful, abstract forms" of government. There is an emphasis upon executive power as a necessity of the modern age.

Economists of the regime made it clear to me that they favor state economic planning along lines at least close to fascist practice. The new National Economic Council, building on the syndical organization of workers and employers which has been developing in Brazil for 30 years, could be turned into a corporative organ comparable to the Italian system. The new Constitution is variously traced to the Portuguese Constitution, the Polish Constitution, and the "actualities" of Brazil as contrasted with its former "façade" of democracy.

As yet, there is little if any effort to exalt President Vargas into a fascist personality, mystically summing up the national will. But the seeds of such an effort exist. So far, Dr. Vargas himself appears less inclined in that direction than some of his followers.

Brazil's future dominates the question of whether South America is going fascist, since this one country covers nearly half of the South American continent, and is larger than the United States.

From evidence to date, it appears that external fascist pressures on Brazil have constituted the main threat.



Your HOTEL *in* NEW YORK

You get a possessive attitude towards The Shelton, once you've stayed here... You feel it's 'your' hotel in New York . . . Explained, perhaps, by the warm welcome you always receive, your pleasant room and the club facilities, swimming pool, gymnasium, roof solarium, library—available to you *without* extra charge.

Room with private bath $3.50 daily

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

TO EUROPE

ENGLAND • FRANCE • GERMANY

SWIFT LLOYD EXPRESSES

BREMEN • EUROPA

THE DE LUXE COLUMBUS IRELAND ADDED

•

THE HAPAG FAMOUS FOUR EXPRESSES

NEW YORK • HAMBURG
HANSA • DEUTSCHLAND

LEISURELY AT LOW COST

HAPAG ST. LOUIS • BERLIN LLOYD

See Your Local Travel Agent, or

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
57 Broadway New York 669 Fifth Ave., near 53rd St.

GET THE "RIDE" SENSATION OF THE YEAR IN THE BIG PLYMOUTH

"Roadking"

Today's leading lowest-priced cars cost about the same...but one stands out!

That car is the big, beautiful Plymouth "Roadking"...with a remarkable new ride that's the year's sensation of the lowest-price field...

It has more room, more riding comfort...engineering's last word in safety features. It has amazing power and record economy...BOTH!

And it's easy to own...your present car will probably represent a large proportion of Plymouth's low delivered price...balance in surprisingly low monthly installments.

PLYMOUTH "Roadking" 5-PASSENGER SEDAN $685

—"Detroit delivered price," including front and rear bumpers and bumper guards, spare wheel, tire and tube, foot control for headlight beam with indicator on instrument panel, ash-tray front and rear, sun visor, safety glass and big trunk space (19.3 cubic feet). Plymouth "Roadking" models start at $645; "De Luxe" models slightly higher. Plymouth prices INCLUDE ALL FEDERAL TAXES. State, local taxes not included. Convenient time payments.

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' AMATEUR HOUR, C.B.S. NETWORK, THURS., 9-10 P.M., E.D.S.T.

Airplane-Type Shock-Absorbers

Plymouth's double-action, airplane-type shock-absorbers swallow road shocks *far better* because they control both the up and down movement of *all four springs!*

A Plymouth Shock-Absorber

Result? A *new ride*... plus faster steering, easier handling, and the extra smoothness of double-action hydraulic brakes.

Rubber-Cored Body Mountings

To prevent road "drumming" and vibration from reaching passengers, Plymouth engineers have developed "live" rubber body mountings to do away with metal-to-metal contact between body and frame.

These new body mountings—together with Plymouth's new scientific sound-proofing—block out road noises and vibration...give a smooth, "hushed" ride.

Biggest of the 3

It's important to know that the Plymouth "Roadking" is easily the biggest of the three leading low-priced cars ...it is nearly 7 inches longer than one; and more than 10 inches longer than the other.

Floating Power Engine Mountings

This advancement keeps engine vibration from being "telegraphed" to passengers.

One of the first things people say about the Plymouth ride is—*"You can't feel the motor!"*

Floating Power Engine Mounting

And Plymouth is famous for the economy of its 82-h.p., "L-head" engine, with full-length water jackets and 4-ring pistons. *Owners report 18 to 24 miles on gas...lowest oil consumption!*

Try Plymouth's New Ride

To know today's lowest-priced car values you must drive the big new Plymouth. Telephone your nearby Plymouth dealer for a demonstration today. There's no obligation. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS THE "ROADKING" THE "DE LUXE"

Splendid Views of the Fenway and the Charles

Quiet yet convenient to all points of interest in Boston. Delightful rooms—single, double, and en suite—at reasonable rates. Fine cuisine. No liquor.

Hotel FENSGATE

Arthur Jellis, Manager
534 Beacon St., at Charlesgate East
Within walking distance to The Mother Church

PROMOTION

The Taft promotes your well-being with its service, comfort and economy!

2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT 7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK • AT RADIO CITY • ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

MOTHER DESERVES A VACATION TOO!

Take her away from household cares to the soothing sound of the sea. Give her fresh mornings of "chairing" and shopping along the Boardwalk at our door. Give her afternoons on our white sand beach, evenings of varied amusement, nights of cool, refreshing sleep. Give her meals she hasn't had to plan herself, the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall kind!

Bring Mother to these beachfront hotels. We'll make your goodness seem all the greater with friendly, considerate treatment. Restricted clientele.

Leeds and Lippincott Company

CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY

The Atlantic City Horse Show, May 10-14. Come down for it.

Christian Science church in our block

A. F. of L. Expels Six C. I. O. Unions As Rift Widens

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP) — Chances for peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization all but vanished today following action by the Federation's Executive Council to expel six more C. I. O. unions.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union now is the only C. I. O. unit to retain its A. F. of L. charter. The garment workers are merely under suspension from the Federation.

The Council severed the last connection yesterday between the Federation and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, the United Rubber Workers, the United Automobile Workers, the United Textile Workers and the Oilfield, Gas Well and Refinery Workers.

Three months ago, the Council expelled the United Mine Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and the Federation of Flat Glass Workers.

William Green, A. F. of L. President, refused to explain why the Council skipped David Dubinsky's Ladies' Garment Workers in the expulsion order.

It is known, however, that the Council has high hopes that the garment workers will return to the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green made the following informal statement as to why the six unions were expelled:

"The Council believed that ample time had been given to these organizations to consider their future and present situations. The Council proceeded cautiously and not hastily. The time has now arrived to relieve misunderstanding and the charters should be revoked."

New Bridge Closes Port of Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 3 (CP) —Port of Vancouver yesterday was closed for the first time in its history when workmen hoisted the first four cables of the new $6,000,000 first narrows bridge.

The four eight-ton cables, first catwalk strands from which the complicated suspended fabric of the bridge will be built, were laid from a scow and hoisted by a huge tackle.

Three tugs, a group of engineers, a gang of steel-helmeted workmen, and a number of harbor officials took part in the job of hauling the steel strands across the narrows on the scow.

Chevrolet Plant Shut By U. A. W. A. Group

BAY CITY, Mich., May 3 (AP)—Fastening chains to the office and main entrances, a group of United Automobile Workers of America members began a sit-down strike in the Chevrolet plant here this morning.

Mr. E. S. Wellock, Plant Manager, said that 100 workers began turning off power switches soon after the day shift of 1,200 employees arrived. When the switches were thrown, he said, orders were issued to close the plant.

Non-union and other employees who wished to leave were permitted to depart before the chains were placed on the entrances. About 100 employees remained in the plant.

Union representatives and the management have been holding discussions for several weeks on contentions presented by the workers.

Jamaica Labor Riots Result in Fatalities

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 3 (AP) —Labor disorders on Jamaica sugar estates were known today to have caused six fatalities and 50 injuries among the workers. Constabulary detachments were sent from Kingston to the Westmoreland district, where sugar workers striking for higher wages battled the police. Reports reaching Kingston said most of the casualties occurred when police fired on a mob. Police arrested 75 rioters.

Workers on the British West Indies Sugar Company and the Tate and Lyle Estates demanded $1 a day, instead of the 50 cents they are getting now. They also demanded that a native pay clerk, to whom they objected, be dismissed.

"I always stop at Monitor-advertised hotels on my business trips"

"It's a good way of getting the accommodations I prefer . . . and hotel men seem to give an extra measure of service when I tell them that I am responding to their Monitor advertising."

When planning your next business trip consult the hotel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to hotels throughout the United States, Canada and many other countries.

"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"

KINDERMANN FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

Coast to Coast MOVING PACKING SHIPPING in Lift Vans to any part of U. S. and foreign countries.

Silver Vault

RUGS CLEANED AND STORED

Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. JErome 7-0194, New York City

Correspondents in All Cities

Established 44 Years

Sky Carriage for Two

Wide World

Midget Tailless Plane

Under Test at Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y. Jimmy Taylor, Pilot, Inspects Wing Flap That Acts as Brake

'Flivver Planes' and Mass Production

From points as near as New York and as far away as California, England, France and even Australia, word is heard of "flivver" planes. Inevitably, with designs proceeding on so many fronts, the day of the flivver plane is close at hand. When the public, however, will take to it is problematical. If the word of Dr. Alexander Klemin, head of the New York University's School of Aeronautics, may be accepted, mass production of flivver planes will be realized within five years. Planes, he says, will not only be down to automobile prices, they will be used interchangeably as automobiles or planes and will be controlled as easily as motorcars are today.

In an article in the Quadrangle, university publication, noted by the Associated Press, Dr. Klemin characterizes the tricycle landing gear as the most promising development for simplifying landing; elimination of rudders was another encouraging factor in easier flying, inasmuch as a novice pilot has a hard time coordinating his hands and feet in using ailerons, elevators and rudder. Lateral control would be achieved by aileron operation, Dr. Klemin predicts; and service costs and hangar rental for the new planes would approximate those charges for automobiles.

Meanwhile, it is reported from London that secret tests have been conducted on a plane meant to interest Australian farmers, whose nearest neighbors, in some cases, live 200 miles away. Called by the makers, "the automobile of the air," the plane boasts foot brakes, a hand brake, a steering wheel and an automatic pilot. It is powered with a light-weight motor of 80 horsepower, designed by a young Lancashire inventor. Priced to sell for £500 (about $2500) the machine is a "two door" affair with controls and with seating and rear-vision mirror similar to that of an automobile. The hand brake operates wing flaps, which act as "air brakes," while the foot pedal works on the landing wheel brakes for taxiing.

News in Aviation

'Pick-a-Back' Progress

After successful mid-air launching of its Short-Mayo "pick-a-back" plane, "Mercury," the British Air Ministry has ordered immediate production of new "pick-a-back" planes for the transatlantic test service this summer. The new float seaplane, which is in an advanced stage at Rochester, Eng., will be faster than the original design and will have a range of 5000 miles. It is to be tested in flights around England and the Empire routes before the transatlantic hops.

Also coming from the Rochester works shortly after are the first of the new five and one-half ton Empire flying boats, designed to make the first regular transatlantic mail flights. It will make a maiden flight in July, but test transatlantic hops may not come for more than a month later. Thus it appears that Britain's "pick-a-back" mail plane will be the alternate service this summer across the north Atlantic with Pan American's passenger flying boats.

Stratosphere Redefined?

Meteorologists have found that the stratosphere is not a "region of perpetual calm," but rather of "ever-changing stratification, high winds and turbulence—probably the determining influence upon weather in the lower air," E. F. George, head of the Texas Technological College department of physics said last week in a paper for the physical sciences section of the Association for the Advancement of Science, southwestern division. Recent experiments, he said, have disproved the previous theory of the stratosphere as an "over-weather" lane for air traffic.

Present plans of airlines in the United States contemplate use of the "sub-stratosphere," in which the disadvantages both of sea level and stratosphere flying may be overcome.

Air Brevities

Three of the five "geodetic" type long-range monoplanes of the British Royal Air Force will attempt to break the world's non-stop flight record this summer, departing from Cairo to Australia. The Air Ministry hopes to hang up an 8,000-mile record, eclipsing the present distance of 6,306 miles held by Soviet Russia.

Approval of the sale of Eastern Air Lines, by North American Aviation, Inc., to Eastern Air Lines, Inc., a new group headed by Col. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, has been approved by Postmaster General James A. Farley. The sale includes all stock, operating equipment and all air mail contracts now held on the New York-New Orleans, New York-Miami, Chicago-Jacksonville, and New Orleans-Houston routes.

A British record for gliding is claimed by J. S. Fox, who flew 144 miles in a German-designed sailplane. Mr. Fox started out from the Cambridge University's gliding club camp at Huish, Wiltshire, and landed at Fowey, Cornwall, in the very "toe" of the Cornish "boot."

Children now travel extensively on its Empire routes, Imperial Airways reports. Only recently Terence Owen Matthews, six-years old, went from London to join his parents in Uganda.

A dawn-to-midnight service between Boston and Los Angeles is provided by new connecting schedules between American and United Air Lines, established this week. Passengers leave Boston at 6 a. m. Eastern standard time, and board a United Mainliner at Newark, reaching San Francisco at 1:04 a. m. and Los Angeles a few minutes after midnight.

The S. S. Carimare, French Line "floating weather station," recently took a position approximately two-thirds of the distance between the Azores and Bermuda, where she will relay ocean weather reports to all nations participating in the transatlantic aviation test flights this summer. She will also cruise for three months between these two points and set out on another trip later in the year.

New Wage-Hour Bill Attempt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—Partly in the hope of forcing out a wage-hour bill this session, partly perhaps in the determination to put the New Deal program on record for the forthcoming election, Administration Congressmen are doing what they can to secure a new vote on the measure.

There is talk also of reviving the reorganization bill in some form before Congress quits. The House has already passed two separate units of the omnibus reorganization bill, which are now pending before the Senate. One of these sets up six additional secretaries for the President; the other establishes a Welfare Department.

The Senate set these aside when it passed its omnibus bill to reform the Civil Service and give President Roosevelt authority to re-group Government departments. This was shelved in the House by the close vote of 204 to 196, where the transfer of four votes might have saved the measure. Politicians agree there has been a pronounced lash-back from this and that if the bill were brought up in the House again the result might be different. Short of this, the Senate may be asked to pass one or both of the twin House measures.

Congressional eagerness to go home handicaps every effort for these bills, unless President Roosevelt decides to make a sensational push for control beyond anything he has done yet. Under present circumstances, nothing short of first-rate political dramatics would keep Congress here, it is believed, and most observers would guess instead that the seventy-fifth Congress will peter out in a fortnight or two.

President Roosevelt has renewed his appeal for the wage-hour bill, and a partisan bloc of Representatives has mobilized to force the measure out by petition.

Such a petition will be laid before the House Friday, and immediately thereafter an effort will be made to sign up the required 218 signatures before nightfall.

Under the House rules, if the petition is not complete by Thursday, May 12, the bill could not be taken to the floor on the next "discharge day," May 23, and would have to wait to June 13.

Long before then, it is assumed, Congress will have left the shimmering heat of Washington.

Four States Hold Primaries

By the Associated Press

Florida Democrats chose their nominee for United States Senator today in a five-cornered contest, whose national aspects made it outstanding among primary elections in four states.

Senator Claude Pepper asked renomination as a consistent supporter of President Roosevelt's policies. He bore the endorsement of James Roosevelt, the President's son and secretary.

One of his opponents was Representative Mark Wilcox, who has opposed several White House recommendations. Mr. Wilcox as a campaigner criticized the "brainstorms of brain trusters."

Former Gov. Dave Sholtz, another candidate, aligned himself with the Administration at Washington, calling at the same time for less "Governmental interference" with business.

In South Dakota, Alabama, and Indiana, local interest was high but national issues were not so directly involved. All four states were selecting nominees for Congress and various State offices.

In the South Dakota campaign, former Gov. Tom Berry and Representative Fred Hildebrandt were both attempting to upset Senator Herbert Hitchcock's campaign for Democratic renomination to the Senate. In the Republican Senatorial primary three candidates opposed Gov. Leslie Jensen.

Both major parties in South Dakota also were nominating candidates for Governor.

Alabama's Democratic primary found Senator Lister Hill and Speaker Bankhead unopposed for renomination. Former Senator Thomas Heflin, attempting a political comeback, opposed Representative Joe Starnes for the latter's House seat.

Prohibition was among the issues in the Alabama gubernatorial primary, contested by five candidates.

Indiana voters will not select their Senatorial nominees until June conventions, but three Representatives were opposed for renomination today. They included one of the five women in the House, Mrs. Virginia Jenckes.

Brazil Marks Border Of Netherlands Guiana

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 3 (AP)—Three years work on the demarcation of the border of Brazil and the Netherlands Guiana was completed yesterday by a joint Brazilian-Netherlands commission.

Dispatches from Belem said that the driving of the sixtieth marker in the 400-mile boundary along the Acarahi Mountains signalized the end of the task. Admiral Konrad Kayser, for the Netherlands, and Maj. Braz de Aguiar, for Brazil, made speeches stressing the commission's contribution to peace.

Thomas Ejection Seen as Due For National Airing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 2—Suspension of civil rights, including fredom of assembly and speech, by Frank Hague, Democratic state boss and Mayor of Jersey City, following the alleged "kidnapping" and ejection of Norman Thomas, National Socialist leader, from Hudson County Saturday night, is today getting nation-wide publicity and is due for a thorough airing.

Mr. Thomas has appealed to President Roosevelt, to Senator Robert M. La Follette, Chairman of the Senate Committee Investigating Violations of Civil Rights, and to J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, for searching inquiries into his expulsion from Jersey City when he attempted, without a police permit, to address a May Day meeting in Journal Square here.

Mr. Thomas and his party were forcibly seized by the police and escorted to the waterfront and placed on a ferry bound for Manhattan. He announced later he would try to invoke the Lindbergh Law against the Jersey City police, charging kidnapping. This action, according to lawyers, stands little chance of being successful, however, since the act provides that a kidnapping must involve either a demand for ransom or torture. Mr. Thomas, on the other hand, held that a kidnapping to prevent a political speech would involve a ransom element.

Indications today were that there will be court charges of assault and damage actions.

Police Defense

Defense of the Hague police was issued by John W. Underwood, Deputy Chief of Police, to Harry W. Walsh, police head, and today there are a score of conflicting versions of what happened within five minutes after Mr. Thomas and his little party arrived at Journal Square.

Mr. Underwood, in his report to his chief, declared that Mr. Thomas had been escorted out of Jersey City "for his own personal safety."

"Thomas stepped out of his car," he said, "hesitated on the running-board, and then stepped upon the sidewalk and immediately cried out in loud language that he was going to hold a meeting and that no one was going to stop him only by force.

"I asked Thomas if he had a permit, and he said, 'No, I don't need any,' and a large crowd immediately gathered around him. I requested that he leave here, as 'your loud talk causes a disturbance.' He replied, 'I will talk louder, and I am going to go through with the meeting.' I then informed him that 'if you do, I will have to remove you.' He replied, 'you don't dare remove me,' and I turned to the officer and told him to escort this man out of here for his sake, as the crowd was becoming restless.'"

This version was supported and amplified by Daniel J. Casey, Director of Public Safety, who said Mr. Thomas "deliberately injected himself into this controversy between the Administration of Jersey City and the American Civil Liberties Union and the Communist Party."

Created Disturbance

"His presence created a disturbance and attracted a red element imported from New York City to cause disorder in Journal Square, where he was scheduled to talk. I want the public to know that Norman Thomas is nothing more than an agent for this red communist group."

Both these police officials are Hague appointees.

Hotels

England

AT THE HEART OF LONDON

Amidst the Royal Parks, Close to Theatre Land and Chief Shopping Centres.
All rooms with private bathrooms.
SINGLE FROM 15/6
DOUBLE FROM 25/-
Phone: Grosvenor 6321. Grams: Keighbrace, Audley, London.
PARK LANE HOTEL, Piccadilly, W.1.
A special representative meets all boats at Southampton, sees visitors through the Customs, and arranges luggage transportations, etc.
PARK LANE HOTEL

Comfort. . . .
Always your first need and nowhere more considerately shown than at Hans Crescent. You'll be delighted with our excellent cuisine and restful atmosphere. Hyde Park, Harrods and theatres close by. An ideal setting for weddings and private dance parties. Near Christian Science church. Write the Manager for brochure
HANS CRESCENT HOTEL Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 3421. Telegrams, Hanerostel, London.

Opposite the British Museum
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1
200 Rooms, Comfort and Refinement
Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires and Telephones in all Bedrooms
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6
Rooms with Private Bath Rooms:—
Single, with Breakfast, from 11/6
Double, with Breakfast, from 19/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet "Walks in Old London" on application
Telegrams: Thackeray, London

Stay at the GLOUCESTER HOTEL WEYMOUTH
Where harmony and Comfort is assured!
Telephone: Weymouth 404

Whether you come to town for a night's sojourn for a week's shopping for a month's visit or a year's residence
Stay at THE ALEXANDRA
HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON, S.W.1
for an address of superlative convenience—for a choice of 140 rooms with every luxury . . . . . and for agreeable economy
Tel: SLOane 4521.

SUSSEX
Cooden Beach Children's Hotel
Re-opens July 30 to Sept. 9 17th year.
Particulars: 6 Amersham Rd. London, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 5591

Australia

PACIFIC TOURS
Australia, Manila, China, Japan
Australian-Oriental Line Steamers
"CHANGTE" and "TAIPING" are the connecting steamers between AUSTRALIA - ORIENT for this Sunshine Tour.
Cabins de luxe and rooms with bath available.
Full particulars all Tourist Offices. Also:
G. S. YUILL & CO. Pty. Ltd. *Managing Agents* SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

Holland

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
AMSTEL HOTEL
Tea Terrace on River

Ireland

ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL
DUBLIN, IRELAND
Telegrams: "Hibernia, Dublin" Telephones: 44791—4 lines
SALTHILL HOTEL
MONKSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN
Telegrams: "Saltotel Blackrock" Telephone: Dun Laoghaire 189

England

DEAN HOTEL
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.
Centre of Shopping and Theatre Area
Hot and cold water in all rooms.
Room, Breakfast, Bath, and Attendance. Single Room from 8/6d; Double Room from 16/-
Telegrams: "TELDEANHO RATH" LONDON

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the
HOTEL REMBRANDT
Facing Victoria and Albert Museum, every comfort, in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace Road.

THE Tors Hotel
LYNMOUTH
NORTH DEVON, ENGLAND
Hot and Cold Running Water.
Lovely position 300 feet up, facing sea and sun. A Paradise of flowers.
LORNA DOONE COUNTRY

Collingwood Hotel
ILFRACOMBE, DEVON
Near to and facing sea.
Modern appointments throughout.
Own Garage and Lock-ups.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND
Tel. 5

ROYAL COURT HOTEL
Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1
(Christian Science church adjacent)
Next best to a de luxe hotel
Every modern amenity and comfort. Quiet, restful and a moderate tariff. 2 lifts. H. & C.
ROYAL COURT RESTAURANT
Good food, well cooked and served in a pleasant continental atmosphere.

ARNES ORTHING
Famous for 80 years—luxuriously refurnished and redecorated in delightful colour schemes. Record sunshine and a cuisine which is the delight of our visitors from overseas. Moderate tariff. 80 minutes from London by frequent Electric Trains.
Write for Brochure and Tariff
WARNES — WORTHING — SUSSEX

Hotels · Resorts

Pennsylvania

Shake off that long Winter languor, and step out for a Pennsylvania Springtime. Come early for the dogwood and orchard fragrance, or wait until June for the glorious mountain display of laurel and rhododendron—but one way or the other—be sure to visit Pennsylvania this Spring, in the *refreshing* time of year!

The famed Motor Police—your guide in Penna.

THE EYES OF THE NATION will be on GETTYSBURG, July 1-4.
75th Anniversary of the Battle . . . Last Reunion of the Blue and Gray . . . an event you must not miss—bring the children!

Write Dept. M for your Hospitality Passport, State Map in color, and Touring Guide Book.

GEORGE H. EARLE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENNA. STATE PUBLICITY COMMISSION HARRISBURG, PA

Greater Boston

The Charlesgate
on Beacon St. at Charlesgate East
One of Boston's Distinctive Hotels catering to a clientele appreciative of the atmosphere and comfort of a well organized home.
Comfortable rooms at nominal rates.
Within easy walking distance of The Mother Church
No Liquors *Kenmore 4200*

Washington, D. C.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON
Business man . . . socialite . . . diplomat . . . Government official . . . are alike satisfied living at "The Residence of Presidents"
H. F. Somerville, Managing Director
The WILLARD HOTEL

Southern

3 SOUTHERN HOTELS
PATTEN CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
DE SOTO SAVANNAH, GA.
SEMINOLE JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Friendliness, Efficiency, Facilities for Commercial or Tourist Guests.
J. B. POUND, President

Florida

THE GIMLET INTERNATIONAL RESORT MAGAZINE
224 pages — lavishly illustrated Maps, with Mile-for-Mile Highway Data, Hotel Rates, etc. Summer Resorts, New York, Canada, Bermuda, Florida, Old Spanish Trail from St. Augustine to San Diego, Cal., Nassau, Havana, Jamaica, Mexico, Spanish vocabulary. Price 50c. Send stamps or money direct to Gimlet Publications, Miami, Fla. State particular places of interest, mode of travel.

France

Hotel St James and Albany
211 RUE SAINT HONORE, 202 RUE DE RIVOLI
Tel. Opera 02-30
Telegr. Address: JAMALBANY-111

PARIS
11 rue d'Astorg
Central and Quiet
HOTEL ASTOR
near Madeleine
Single rooms and bath from Frs. 65.-. Double rooms and private bath from Frs. 100.-. Cables, "Telastor-3 Paris."

Switzerland

HOTEL Schweizerhof BERN
First-class Family Hotel opposite the Railway Station with 200 beds and all modern improvements.
Grand Cafe Restaurant — Grill
H. SCHUPBACH, Manager

Mürren 5414 Ft.
SECOND TO NONE
Mürren for real holidays. Apply: Official Inquiry Office, Mürren (Switzerland).

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

New York City

All the Difference in the World for a Difference of 5%

Whether you are coming to New York for the first time or the hundredth, we think it will come somewhat as a surprise to you to discover that staying at the world's finest and most luxurious hotel adds only a trifle . . . perhaps 5% or less . . . to the total cost of your stay in New York. You'll be interested in the budgets we've assembled to prove it.

Send for Booklet 118
"HOW TO BUDGET A TRIP TO NEW YORK"
and Calendar of Special Events

The WALDORF-ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th
New York

★★★★ ★★★★

Hospitality As Genuine As "T. R.'s" Smile

THE ROOSEVELT
Bernam G. Hines, Mgr. Director
Madison Ave. at 45th St., N. Y.

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $2.00 up
Double room with bath, $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres. Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

COMING TO NEW YORK?
$2 up
Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel, 120 West 44th St. 300 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK." H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
44TH ST. HOTEL

NEAR GRAND CENTRAL
The Bedford
118 East 40th, New York City
One-Two rooms by DAY, week, month or year. Exquisitely furnished, baths, serving pantries. Restaurant and full hotel service. Rates—single from $3.00 and double from $5.00, daily.

New York State

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Marcness, Manager

In Buffalo, N. Y., stop at
THE FAIRFAX
A Modern Apartment Hotel
—Ideally Located
Excellent Meals, Moderate Rates for Transients or Residents
715 DELAWARE AVENUE

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science Church. Choicest of French and American Foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8. *Bennett E. Tousley, General Mgr.*

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
A. G. TOWERS, Gen. Mgr. HARRISON COOK, Res. Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
See water baths excellent food, sun decks (Slightly higher rates on major holidays) Write for information
ROOM BATH MEALS Fri. to Sun. $10
$12, $14 Per Person
A. G. Towers Gen. Mgr. & Ernest Todd Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

St Louis, Mo.

St. Louis' Finest

$3.50 per day single, $5.00 double
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
The PARK PLAZA
KING KOSURE, Mgr.
Kingshighway and Maryland St. Louis

HOTEL Lennox
SAINT LOUIS
OVER 50% OF ALL ROOMS $3.50 OR LESS, SINGLE; $5.00 OR LESS, DOUBLE

VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS
A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES
$2.00 with Bath and free garage
COMMUNICATE WITH
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

Kansas City, Mo.

AIR-CONDITIONED Guest Rooms
Re-Newed HOTEL
PRESIDENT
EVERY ROOM WITH SHOWER & BATH
From $2.50 KANSAS CITY, MO.
14TH & BALTIMORE

Experienced Travelers Turn to The Pickwick!
$2 Pickwick $4
HOTELS
Kansas City • San Francisco • San Diego

Chatham Hotel
3701 BROADWAY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
A Quiet, Dignified, Beautifully Furnished Residential and Transient Hotel
Splendid Food — No Bar
Rates—Daily from $2.50, Weekly $12.00
Monthly $40.00

Minnesota

HOTEL VENDOME
MINNEAPOLIS
Every room now equipped with "Spring Air" innerspring mattress
"America's Finest Mattress"
STRICTLY TEMPERANCE
Rates { One person, $1.50 up, with bath
Two persons, $2.50 up, with bath

Leamington Hotel MINNEAPOLIS
500 TRANSIENT and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS with BATH
EARL W. PAYNE Manager

IN ST. PAUL
A Stay at the Commodore Stays With You
OUTSTANDING Service and Comforts in Every Detail
Moderate Rates!
Our Own Garage
COMMODORE HOTEL

Illinois

The Georgian
Evanston's Finest Hotel
Rooms, Apartments: Transient, Residential: Moderate Rentals.
HINMAN AT DAVIS
Evanston, Ill.
FRED A. HERTWIG, Manager

Chicago

HOTEL SHERRY
Hyde Park's Distinctive Hotel
FIFTY-THIRD STREET AND SOUTH SHORE DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Overlooking Lake Michigan
Large outside rooms with unobstructed view of Park and Lake—All have private bath and large closets.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH $2.50 to $3.50 per day
ROOMS WITH TWO BEDS AND BATH $3.50 to $6.00 per day
Apartments and Suites at Attractive Rentals

Travel

Hawaii—the land that has never bowed to the clock. Surfing at Waikiki, golfing on breeze-cooled links, deep-sea fishing, dancing on a starlit esplanade . . . among the innumerable delightful things to do, you choose what you please, timed only by your own enjoyment.

Hotel reservations at Royal Hawaiian or Moana at Waikiki are made when booking steamer passage. A distinct convenience to Matson travelers.

fares: *(each way) California to Honolulu*
FIRST CLASS *from* $125 • CABIN CLASS *from* $85

next sailings FROM LOS ANGELES: May 6, *Matsonia*; May 14, *Lurline*; May 20, *Matsonia*; May 25, *Mariposa*. FROM SAN FRANCISCO: May 7, *Matsonia*; May 13, *Lurline*; May 21, *Matsonia*; May 24, *Mariposa*.

MATSON SOUTH PACIFIC CRUISES to New Zealand and Australia. *Personally-escorted*, every 4 weeks. 48 days; 17,000 miles; 12 shore excursions. All-inclusive-cost, complete cruise, First Class, from $650 *for certain Summer sailings.*

S. S. LURLINE
S. S. MARIPOSA
S. S. MONTEREY
S. S. MATSONIA

Every detail from your Travel Agent or:
Matson Line • Oceanic Line
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, Portland.

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
TWO OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure. Famous Southern Food. "Courteous Service."
$3.00 up
JAS. "PAT" O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mgr.
Roosevelt

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Oklahoma

SKIRVIN Hotel
500 Rooms
Every modern facility
Rates $2.50 up — single; $3.50 up — double
Eight banquet halls. Excellent Coffee Shop.
OKLAHOMA CITY

Colorado

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL Denver Colorado
460 Rooms with Bath, Moderate Rates
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES

Breakfast	25c	35c	50c
Luncheon	35c	50c	65c
Dinner	65c	85c	$1

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S *Largest and Best Equipped Hotel*
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

Leave cares behind . . . prepare for fun

. . . and come to Denver! In the cool, sunny comfort of a summer climate that is *Air-Conditioned by Nature*, you'll have a Vacation that adds zest to living, brings new enjoyment to your favorite outdoor pastimes . . . Westward lie the snow-capped Colorado Rockies — *seemingly* so close that you can reach out, thru the crystal-clear atmosphere, and touch them —*actually* so near that in an hour's drive over now modern, streamlined highways you are in the midst of scenery of awe-inspiring grandeur. *Plan Now for a Denver Vacation.*

★ *Coming Events*

Join the Eastern and Western motor caravans meeting on Berthoud Pass July 3, celebrating complete hard-surfacing of U.S. Highway 40 to and thru Denver from Coast to Coast; attend the Nat. Open Championship Golf Tournament, Denver, June 9-11; enjoy the Ski Tourney at St. Mary's Glacier, July 4—2 hrs. from Denver.

DENVER CONVENTION & TOURIST BUREAU
1679 Court Place, Denver, Colo.
Please send FREE information and illustrated booklet about vacation attractions of DENVER region.
Name________________
Address________________

382

DENVER, COLORADO
Hotel **HARRIS**
1544 CLEVELAND PLACE
PLEASANT ROOMS, $1.50 up
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY, MONTHLY RATES
EXCELLENT HOTEL SERVICE

✦ OLIN ✦
Denver's Distinctive Hotel
Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist
Famous Foods — No Liquor Served
Quiet, Refined, Cultural Atmosphere
John Huntington, Owner W. T. "Billy" Briggs, Gen. Mgr.

San Francisco

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
TAYLOR AT O'FARREL.
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.50 to $3.50 for ONE: $3.50 to $5.00 for TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block.
P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

Columbia Hotel
411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location
Near Christian Science church
Rooms with bath 1.50—2.00
Rooms without bath 1.00—1.50
Famous restaurants and theatres in the immediate vicinity.

SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL **Stewart**
Down town on Geary St. above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $1.75 one person, $2.50 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

FIRST in *San Francisco*
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

YACHTING CRUISES ON EUROPE'S INLAND WATERWAYS
See the Bulbfields of Holland—The Rhine—The Seine—from the deck of a pleasure yacht. Regular 8 and 15-day cruises from April to October. Write to
YACHT-HOLIDAYS
Ltd. (Capt Ford)
3 Bayley Mansions, Bayley Street, London, W. C. 1, for details.

Washington

The Calhoun
Rates from 1.50
Shopping Dist. No Beer License. Quiet and Harmony
SEATTLE

The QUINAULT
Finest Resort Hotel in the Northwest
On Olympic Highway Loop
Frank L. McNeil, Mgr.
QUINAULT, WASH.

California

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Hotel Claremont
RESIDENTIAL—TRANSIENT
Rates $2.00 to $4.00 per day
Beautiful 24-acre garden, 20 minutes from San Francisco via Bay Bridge, 10 minutes from University of California

SANTA MARIA Inn
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco
Every room with bath
SANTA MARIA • CALIF.

Los Angeles

4077 W. 3rd St.
KIPLING HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 Daily, with bath.

IN LOS ANGELES
HOTEL STILLWELL
Grand Avenue at Ninth
MODERN • QUIET
SELECT
250 rooms each with private bath and outside exposure. Close to shops, churches, theatres, banks and transportation—yet away from the noise. Coffee shop. Garage. Special Weekly and Monthly Rates on Request
$2 WITH BATH

Canada

HOTEL YORK
New, Modern Atmosphere
Excellent Coffee Shop
GOOD MEALS LOW RATES
In Calgary Alberta
HOTEL **ST. REGIS**
Centre Street and Seventh Avenue
Free Bus

Travelers will find the Hotel and Travel Pages of The Christian Science Monitor of great assistance in planning business or pleasure trips.

Travel

Hard to believe? Even world travelers are due for a surprise when they discover that Alaska's smooth ocean lanes are actually sea-filled mountain canyons carved out during some prehistoric age!

Surprising, too, are the low costs and short time necessary for a vacation in Alaska, the land of the extraordinary! Rail and all-inclusive steamer fares are amazingly low, and the wide range of cruises and cruise-tours will fit any vacation time-budget. Board a modern, completely air-conditioned train to follow scenic routes to Seattle in the Evergreen Playground. There your one-class All-American steamer turns her bow north to thread Alaska's mountain-sheltered seas, to carry you to gateways to the Interior, where thrills await in Matanuska Valley, Mount McKinley National Park, and along the Yukon River.

Compare Alaska as a vacationland! Here is the most extravagant and incredible of lands, where, beneath the Midnight Sun, flowers bloom beside roaring glaciers, where streets of modern towns still whisper of the past when Russians ruled and sourdoughs stampeded for gold, where fantastic totem poles stand as mute reminders of mystic Indian legends. Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic that sets an Alaska cruise apart from most other vacation cruises is that Alaska is *both* your destination and your itinerary. In other words, Alaska is not a point upon the map towards which your ship is sailing only to return, but a large district through which your ship is cruising for days on end. You are not sailing *to* Alaska so much as you are cruising *in* Alaska. Less than one hundred hours of your entire round trip from Seattle are spent outside of Alaska, and these along the wooded shores of British Columbia and upon scenic Puget Sound.

For fascinating FREE Alaska Vacationland literature mail the coupon to the Alaska Steamship Company, Room 847, Pier Two, Seattle; and see any of these rail lines.

GREAT NORTHERN — THE MILWAUKEE ROAD
THE ALASKA RAILROAD — UNION PACIFIC
NORTHERN PACIFIC — SOUTHERN PACIFIC
NORTH WESTERN LINE — BURLINGTON ROUTE
ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Name________________
Address________________
City and State________________
For The Alaska Line's Good-Natured Alaska Map Enclose 10 cents

TO SOUTH AMERICA!
Escorted Complete
An Ideal Summer Vacation Tour
Down the Kaleidoscopic West Coast—Across the Mighty Andes—Up the Colorful East Coast
54 DAYS, 12,315 MILES, $1,375
First Class Throughout
Leaving New York July 2nd on the superb summer cruise liner "SANTA LUCIA". Visiting ★ CANAL ZONE ★ COLOMBIA ★ ECUADOR ★ PERU ★ CHILE ★ Over the ANDES and the CONTINENT ★ to the ARGENTINE ★ URUGUAY ★ BRAZIL and TRINIDAD
Call or write for detailed illustrated folder, with map.
Address your own TRAVEL AGENT, or
AMERICAN EXPRESS
America's Foremost Travel Organization
65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 378 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 178 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 609 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; 1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1010 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.; 253 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.
American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Travel Funds

YORK
TOWERS ABOVE OTHER CITIES
WORLD-FAMOUS MINSTER
MEDIÆVAL STREETS WALLED CITY
HOUSING PRICELESS TREASURES.
IT'S QUICKER BY RAIL
CHEAP MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS
ANY TRAIN ANY DAY
GUIDE FREE from H. Clerk, Guildhall, York
or any L·N·E·R Agency.

—SCOTLAND—
Agents for
All Steamship Lines
Ocean Passages, Tours, Cruises, Air and Bus Travel.
HUGH REID & SON
775 Shettleston Rd., GLASGOW, E. 2.
Telephone: Shettleston 1126

CHESTER
City walls of Roman and Saxon origin. Unique mediæval rows. Cathedral and monastic buildings. Old houses and crypts. Roman remains. River boating. Shopping, entertainment and sport of every kind. Gateway to North Wales. Regatta July 16. Floodlighting Display of Historical Attractions, Sept. 10 to Oct. 9. Illustrated guide free from Publicity Officer, Town Hall, Chester, England, or through the Travel Association of Great Britain, 630 Fifth Ave., New York.

Follow the Flag
WABASH
CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS - KANSAS CITY
DETROIT - ST. LOUIS
Ask any ticket agent for details of Wabash modern trains—safe travel with speed and comfort.
H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis

AUSTRALIA
ROUND TRIPS REDUCED!
$364 up Cabin Class
Take advantage of reduced Summer round trips . . . to Sydney, $364 up; to Auckland, $268 up—Cabin Class.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN
Traffic Agents—Canadian Pacific

Raymond-Whitcomb
SUMMER CRUISES TO NORTHERN EUROPE

North Cape Cruise
Sailing July 2 in the Cunard White Star
"FRANCONIA"
The eighteenth annual Raymond-Whitcomb Cruise to the Lands of the Midnight Sun . . . Including Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Danzig, Finland, Russia, France, England . . . 45 days . . . Choice of return sailings.
Rates $550 up

Norway-Europe Cruise
Sailing June 25 in the French Line
"PARIS"
A coastline cruise of Western Europe and the British Isles . . . Visiting Portugal, Brittany, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, England, France . . . 37 days . . . Choice of return sailings.
Rates $590 up

See any steamship agent . . . or
RAYMOND-WHITCOMB
Boston: 145 Tremont St. & 122 Newbury St.
New York: 670 Fifth Ave. (at 53rd St.)
Philadelphia: 1517 Walnut St.
Cleveland: 841 Union Trust Building
Chicago: 320 North Michigan Ave.

The Home Forum

Wholesale in Paris

THE room was a better link by far with Marie Antoinette than the milkmaids' cottages and the Temple of Love at Versailles. Those, one felt, were museum pieces. The merchant and his room were altogether different. Ostensibly his trade was as prosaic as can be. He dealt in handkerchiefs. But no. The word is impossible. Let us call them, as he does, *mouchoirs*.

His trading is done in a wide, lofty room at the top of a ramshackle building in a declining Paris boulevard. Outside is the inevitable sign, "appartement à louer." The ground-floor entrance has to be searched for; and, of course, there is no lift. One toils up the echoing stairs.

Except for our footfalls, the building is hushed in a sort of rapt quiet. The *mouchoir* dealer occupies one main office and some unfathomable premises behind. The furniture is sparse and quite lost in the large proportions of the room. A few prints are hung on the walls, against which some chairs are ranged, and another chair is waiting against a table at the foot of the long narrow window. The whole attention of the visitor is concentrated upon a chest of drawers at the far end of the room. This contains the *mouchoirs*.

No typewriter clacks. If there is a telephone, it is well concealed. Every aspect of modern commercialism is missing. No steel furniture, no rows of energetic secretaries, no advertising matter of any sort, no plate glass showcases are in this sanctuary. There is only an antique tallboy and a courtier for a salesman.

His technique is utterly different from what one is accustomed to. He believes, since we are foreigners dealing with him for the first time, that our taste must be execrable. Quite plainly, he implies that it is a waste of time to show us anything. We cannot possibly appreciate the things of art he has for sale.

* * *

AT LAST HE is persuaded to open the drawers of the tallboy. He does so with an exquisite niceness of gesture. Very daintily he picks up each specimen *mouchoir*, shakes it out with a delicate, almost reverent flick, and then indicates with a discreet touch of his little finger its particular beauty of design or needlecraft.

We are enchanted and tell him so. Presently the iciness of his address melts away and the blue water of his Gallic geniality is revealed. The drawers fly open; the masterpieces of the handkerchief art are brought out.

But, when it comes to ordering quantities, we are at a loss. His English and our French are inadequate to cope with the technicalities of prices, exchange rates, discount, and delivery dates. From the screens at the other end of the room emerges a woman personifying, in every detail, the Parisian quality of chic. It is she who now takes charge of the conversation, calms the excitement of her principal, and glibly promises that the mountain peasants who create the *mouchoirs* will perform their marvels with unfailing punctuality.

* * *

THE CLIMAX OF the business comes at last. All this while he has been holding out on us. We have not decided on our monograms. He is forced finally to produce his design book, with its lock and brass mountings. He cannot bear to let it out of his hands. He hangs over it more protectively than a young mother over her first-born babe; and his sigh of relief, when the last choice has been made and he can lock it away again, is distinctly audible.

He has shown us scores of *mouchoirs* and every one was square. He would not have betrayed the shade of Marie Antoinette by selling a round one. Those were for the Queen alone.

GEOFFREY MURRAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by S. Morrison Bell

THE HARBOR OF CONCARNEAU, BRITTANY

NO ONE ever forgets his first view of the fishing boats in Concarneau harbor! Imagine the sun shining down on a busy square, on one side a row of old houses, painted gay pinks and blues, having shops and wrought-iron balconies and old men sitting at café tables. On the other side lies the quay, with large-sized fishing boats, painted every color one can think of and packed so closely together that a man could jump from one to the other far out into the harbor. Their brown sails hang on the rigging to dry. Their masts and booms are painted to match the hulls and look, from the quay, like a young forest. Some of the boats have darker rims or contrasting gunwales, turquoise and dark blue, pink and brown, green and black, white, golden and sapphire, all faded and softened by the sun and salt water. In the background, on the far side of the harbor, are the gray walls of the "Ville Close," the original Concarneau, a perfect specimen of a fortified island with two narrow streets enclosed in high walls. Even today it is only accessible by a drawbridge.

In the center of the square are piled up nets and great barrels, with a fisherman or two sleeping in their shade or watching the weather. They wear faded red and blue linen suits, patched in contrasting colors, and sabots. Women also stand about in groups on their way to or from the market. They seem like old pictures come to life, with their wrinkled brown faces, full-skirted black dresses and starched caps. On Sundays they wear beautifully pleated collars, edged with lace, which stick out from their shoulders like ruffs.

The inhabitants of Concarneau are quite unspoilt and live the same simple life they always have done. The day called the "Fête des Filets Bleus" is a social and semi-religious annual holiday. There is dancing and wrestling and a gay procession with everyone wearing their best clothes. In the evening, the "Ville Close" is floodlit and some of the boats are illuminated in the most up-to-date manner; but somehow one prefers the harbor as it looks on any week day with the sun warming the gossips and the old men and lighting up the gay paint of the boats.

Loosening the Main-Skysail

I MUST now run back a little, and tell of my first going aloft at sea.

It happened on the second night out of port, during the middle watch, when the sea was quite calm, and the breeze was mild.

The order was given to loose the *main-skysail*, which is the fifth and highest sail from deck. It was a very small sail, and from the forecastle looked no bigger than a cambric pocket-handkerchief. . . .

Now, when the order was passed to loose the skysail, an old Dutch sailor came up to me, and said, "Buttons, my boy, it's high time you be doing something; and it's boy's business, Buttons, to looze de royals, and not old men's business, like me. Now, d'ye see dat leetle fellow way up dare? *dare*, just behind dem stars dare: well, tumble up, now, Buttons, I zay, and looze him; way you go, Buttons."

All the rest joining in, and seeming unanimous in the opinion, that it was high time for me to be stirring myself, and doing *boy's business*, as they called it, I made no more ado, but jumped into the rigging. Up I went, not daring to look down, but keeping my eyes glued, as it were, to the shrouds, as I ascended.

It was a long road up those stairs, and I began to pant and breathe hard, before I was half way. But I kept at it till I got to the *Jacob's Ladder*; and they may well call it so, for it took me almost into the clouds; and at last, to my own amazement, I found myself hanging on the skysail-yard, holding on might and main to the mast; and curling my feet round the rigging, as if they were another pair of hands. . . .

I could but just perceive the ship below me, like a long narrow plank in the water; and it did not seem to belong at all to the yard, over which I was hanging. A gull, or some sort of sea-fowl, was flying round the truck over my head, within a few yards of my face; and it almost frightened me to hear it; it seemed so much like a spirit, at such a lofty and solitary height.

Though there was a pretty smooth sea, and little wind; yet, at this extreme elevation, the ship's motion was very great; so that when the ship rolled one way, I felt something as a fly must feel, walking the ceiling; and when it rolled the other way, I felt as if I was hanging along a slanting pine-tree.

But presently I heard a distant, hoarse noise from below; and though I could not make out anything intelligible, I knew it was the mate hurrying me. So in a nervous, trembling desperation, I went to casting off the *gaskets*, or lines tying up the sail; and when all was ready, sung out as I had been told, to *"hoist away!"* And hoist they did, and me too along with the yard and sail; for I had no time to get off, they were so unexpectedly quick about it. It seemed like magic; there I was, going up higher and higher; the yard rising under me, as if it were alive, and no soul in sight. . . . I only held on hard, and made good the saying of old sailors, that the last person to fall overboard from the rigging is a landsman, because he grips the ropes so fiercely, whereas old tars are less careful, and sometimes pay the penalty.

After this feat, I got down rapidly on deck, and received something like a compliment from Max the Dutchman.—From "Redburn," by HERMAN MELVILLE. (New York: Boni.)

The Calm Within

THE shadowed hearth is wide and softly warm.
I hear the green past of a birch log told
In murmuring flame. Outdoors the rising storm
Assails the house with tidal waves of cold.
On the flame's screen I see what I would see:
April or August, birds, the wind at play
In lazy grass, and you, and with you, me.
The chimney blends the wind's sound and the less
Of musing wood. I hear what I would hear:
Your call again, the voice of happiness
That stillness in the heart keeps young and near.
The hurricane, they say, at heart is still.
Here then's its center. Blow, winds, as you will.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Introduction to Lord Dufferin

AT BREAKFAST, the next morning, each of the three footmen wore powdered hair. My eyes wandered upward from their buckled shoes, their silk stockings, their velvet breeches, to the frontage of their upper vesture. Enraptured—my gaze fixed itself upon their heads. The hair of each of them had that morning been drenched in oil; upon the agglutinated foundation thus achieved some early-rising hairdresser had puffed, sprinkled or thrown a preparation of powdered chalk. He had then, with a wide-pronged comb, striated this starched amalgam; parting it ruthlessly on the right side of the head; clawing it backwards above the ears.

The darkest of the three footmen responded ill to this treatment; his pink Auvergnat cheeks had assumed a plum-colored tinge; the blue of his carefully shaven chin had turned to indigo. As he leant forward to hand me my porridge, the aiglets on his livery emitted a faint chink.

I raised a pointing finger.

"Mummy," I piped, "why has this man got white hair?"

"Hush, dear!" interrupted Miss Plimsoll.

My mother's eyes fluttered shyly: my aunt made her gesture of restrained irritation—that gesture which I later learnt to note with affection but with awe. . . .

"That," she said (as the footman retired towards the sideboard), "was the one who understands English."

I gathered from my mother's wince of shyness that I had done something wrong. But at that moment occurred a diversion. The door opened; and from behind the screen came a gentleman with a beautiful white beard. The eye-glass leapt from his face as he advanced towards my mother. He enfolded her in an embrace. "My dear little Katie," he murmured, holding her two shoulders, smiling at her with the kindest grace. And thereafter, upon my curls, I felt a warm wide hand.

"And so this," he lisped, "is the youngest?"

Such was my first conscious meeting with my Uncle Dufferin. It took place in the smaller dining-room of the Embassy in Paris on a May morning in the year 1892.—From "Helen's Tower," by HAROLD NICOLSON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Pleasure of Recognition

ONE of the fundamentals of musical enjoyment is the pleasure of recognition. In most instances recognition is derived through repetition. The most obvious form of music is that which brings immediate repetition and enables thereby the most ready recognition. . . . If the ear can contrive to recognize a melodic phrase or fragment equivalent to the first phrase of any popular melody, after an interval, it can be said to have solved for itself the first problem in listening to symphonic music and, for that matter, to all music of an art character. Popular music or music of the obviously elementary character of the hymn tune and the dance tune, by piling repetition on repetition, makes a more immediate effect but quickly wears itself out by reason of the manner in which it fairly drums its one, two, or three melodic sequences into the ear. . . . The principle of repetition and recognition, which in its most rudimentary form explains the immediate appeal of popular music to the untutored or largely inexperienced ear, explains also the love of most enlightened and widely experienced listeners for the older and time-proven music in preference to the new and perhaps experimental. Just as a single hearing brings recognition through repetition of an obvious tune of the hand-organ variety, so repeated hearings bring recognition through repetition in an extended or complicated musical structure.—From "How to Understand Music," by OSCAR THOMPSON. (New York: Dial Press.)

Good Is Victorious

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL sincere and loving individuals cherish the hope that they may be of some service in helping to overcome conditions which seem to impede the progress of mankind. Among these we find students of Christian Science, who are prayerfully and constantly declaring the supremacy of God, good, and of His government. They are also denying that evil forces have reality, with the sure understanding that all evil belief must inevitably be destroyed through the realization of the almighty power of God. Christian Scientists have arrived at this understanding through the earnest study and application of the spiritual truths revealed in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. One such statement, which is especially pertinent and beneficial, is found on page 311 of the latter: "Evil is destroyed by the sense of good."

Evil appears in many guises, often in alluring forms. The alert student of Christian Science is awake to these suggestions, and masters them by seeing them as unreal. He makes of every experience a stepping-stone toward the complete destruction of the belief in personal evil, and thus he plays a part in reforming and regenerating mankind.

On page 515 of her textbook, under the marginal heading "The serpent harmless," Mrs. Eddy states, "The serpent of God's creating is neither subtle nor poisonous, but is a wise idea, charming in its adroitness, for Love's ideas are subject to the Mind which forms them,—the power which changeth the serpent into a staff." Every encounter with the belief of evil can be made a staff on which to lean. The serpent of material sense claims power and prestige in industrial, governmental, and international affairs, but as we do our work to impersonalize evil, we strip it of reality, entity, activity, and move on towards the ultimate and complete realization of God, good, as the only power.

Often when we are realizing the satisfactory spiritual progress, error, seemingly operating in our consciousness in an unsuspected form, will suggest a change in our course along ways less spiritual. At the moment when we are near, very near, the victory, thought becomes diverted from its goal. The sincere worker recognizes such temptations, realizes their nothingness, and increases his understanding of the omnipotence of God, good. Mrs. Eddy states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 280, 281), "The doors of animal magnetism open wide for the entrance of error, sometimes just at the moment when you are ready to enter on the fruition of your labors, and with laudable ambition are about to chant hymns of victory for triumphs."

Human regimes which have high ethical ideals are obviously better than those fostering corrupt practices; and we are grateful for their victories. But, though we may see evidence of progress in our own sphere or in our own community, we should not diminish our vigilance. There is still ahead of us the task of helping in the destruction of the general belief in evil. This work begins with individual right thinking, and must go on until all mankind recognizes, accepts, acknowledges, and demonstrates the truth of perfect God and perfect man.

When Jesus was called "Good Master" (Matthew 19:16), he repudiated personal adulation and annulled the fallacy that either good or evil is personal. His answer (19:17), "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God," proved that he was aware of the infinite goodness of God. As we attain to this truth in our consciousness, we find good becoming more apparent in our lives.

In Psalms (98:1) we read, "O sing unto the Lord a new song; for he hath done marvellous things: his right hand, and his holy arm, hath gotten him the victory." All true victory is gained through recognizing and demonstrating the ever-presence of the sustaining and supporting arm of God, through understanding the power of His goodness. The individual who wins this victory has put divine Principle above person, and allied himself to the cause of righteousness.

The Cause of Christian Science, which upholds righteous government, requires the constant, alert, spiritually mental protective work of consecrated thinkers. Such thinkers avail themselves of the power which Christian Science reveals. They learn that their best defense and protection are their knowledge and understanding of God, good; that the consciousness of God's goodness and ever-presence is their shield of salvation and their enveloping armor. Protected by this consciousness, they wage a successful battle with the supposititious elements of evil, learning through spiritual warfare that good is victorious.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Nothing to See But Cornstalks

YOU would have been amused had you overheard, as I did this morning, a worthy gentleman tell of his trip by automobile through the section of the country where we spent our early years. "Not a bend in the road," said he, "for miles and miles, as far as your eye could see. And nothing to see but cornstalks." I stole a look at him, seated beside me in the lower cabin of the ferryboat which carried us across the river to the city. His face was expressionless as he gazed out of the long windows which line the ferry on either side, and I was convinced that probably he did see nothing but cornstalks in our prairie land, even as he saw nothing of the romance of many lands pictured before him in the ceaseless activity of this great port.

How I longed, when I first came East, to return to that prairie country, to see again the uninterrupted fields of corn, the "seas" of wheat and oats, and the stretch of blue sky even to the horizon. Our father often took us with him to the farm on still, fragrant August days, and let us follow him, it seemed for miles, through the ripening corn as he examined it here and there for quality and size of ears. If ever I felt like Jack and the beanstalk it was then, for the cornstalks towered above us, and above our father, too, for all his six feet-three. True, it was warm walking through this dense "forest" with "nothing to see but cornstalks," but there was the smell of moist earth, the incomparable orchestra of midsummer insects, and the rustle of acres and acres of corn, which, to the prairie born, no music can surpass. It is as the roll of the incoming tide on the sand to the coast dweller. I wish I could tell our friend how much he missed on his trip to Prairie Land.

M. R. N.

Le Bien est victorieux

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

TOUS les hommes sincères et pleins d'amour désirent contribuer à vaincre les conditions qui semblent entraver les progrès du genre humain. Parmi eux se trouvent les Scientistes Chrétiens, qui déclarent constamment et avec prière la suprématie de Dieu, du bien, et de Son gouvernement. Ils nient aussi que les forces du mal aient une réalité, car ils comprennent bien que toute croyance mauvaise doit inévitablement être détruite par la réalisation de l'omnipotence divine. Les Scientistes Chrétiens sont parvenus à comprendre cela en étudiant et en appliquant avec ferveur les vérités spirituelles révélées dans la Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Ce dernier volume contient, à la page 311, une déclaration particulièrement pertinente et salutaire: "Le mal est détruit par le sens du bien."

Le mal revêt des masques divers et des formes qui paraissent souvent attrayantes. S'ils sont alertes, les Scientistes Chrétiens se rendent compte de ces suggestions, qu'ils maîtrisent en en voyant l'irréalité. Pour eux chaque expérience est un pas vers l'entière destruction de la croyance au mal personnel; aussi contribuent-ils à réformer, à régénérer le genre humain.

A la page 515 de son livre de texte, sous la rubrique marginale "Le serpent est inoffensif," Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Le serpent de la création de Dieu n'est ni subtil, ni venimeux, mais charmant et adroit, c'est une sage idée, car les idées de l'Amour sont assujetties à l'Entendement qui les forme,—la puissance qui transforme le serpent en un bâton." Toute rencontre avec la croyance au mal peut devenir un bâton sur lequel on s'appuie. Le serpent—le sens matériel—prétend au pouvoir et au prestige dans les sphères industrielle, gouvernementale, internationale; mais quand nous faisons notre travail pour "dépersonnaliser" le mal, nous lui enlevons sa prétendue réalité, son entité, son activité, et nous avançons vers l'ultime et complète réalisation de ce fait: Dieu, le bien, est l'unique pouvoir.

Souvent, lorsque nous sommes en voie de progresser spirituellement d'une manière satisfaisante, l'erreur qui semble agir dans notre conscience sous une forme insoupçonnée, suggère un changement d'orientation, une marche moins spirituelle. Au moment où nous touchons presque à la victoire, la pensée s'écarterait du but proposé. Le travailleur sincère reconnaît ces tentations, en voit le néant et tâche à mieux comprendre l'omnipotence de Dieu, du bien. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (pp. 280, 281), Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "Les portes du magnétisme animal s'ouvrent toutes grandes pour laisser entrer l'erreur, parfois juste au moment où, prêts à jouir des fruits de vos labeurs, avec une ambition louable vous allez entonner des chants de victoire et de triomphe."

Evidemment, les régimes humains qui s'inspirent d'un idéal élevé sont préférables à ceux où l'on encourage des pratiques corrompues; et leurs victoires nous inspirent de la reconnaissance. Pourtant, même si nous voyons des indices de progrès dans notre milieu ou dans le pays où nous résidons, notre vigilance ne devrait pas se relâcher. Aider à détruire la croyance générale au mal, telle est la tâche qui nous attend. Ce travail commence par le penser individuel correct et doit se poursuivre jusqu'à ce que tous les humains reconnaissent, acceptent et démontrent la vérité du Dieu parfait et de l'homme parfait.

Lorsque Jésus s'entendit appeler "Mon bon maître!" (Matthieu 19:16) il répudia l'adulation personnelle; il annula le mensonge prétendant que le bien ou le mal sont personnels. "Pourquoi m'appelles-tu bon? Il n'y a qu'un seul bon: c'est Dieu" (19:17) — telle fut sa réponse, prouvant que le Maître connaissait l'infinie bonté de Dieu. Lorsque dans notre conscience nous arrivons à cette vérité, nous voyons que le bien se manifeste davantage dans notre vie.

Les psaumes contiennent ce passage (98:1): "Chantez à la gloire de l'Eternel un cantique nouveau! Car il a accompli des choses merveilleuses: sa main droite et son bras saint lui ont donné la victoire." Toute vraie victoire s'obtient en reconnaissant et en démontrant la présence continuelle du bras de Dieu qui nous soutient, en comprenant le pouvoir de Sa bonté. Celui qui gagne cette victoire a mis le divin Principe plus haut que les personnes et s'est joint à la cause de la justice.

La Cause de la Science Chrétienne soutient le gouvernement juste; elle demande que les penseurs consacrés fassent avec vigilance et persévérance un travail de protection spirituellement mental. Ces penseurs se servent du pouvoir que révèle la Science Chrétienne. Ils apprennent qu'ils n'ont pas de meilleure retraite, de protection plus sûre que leur connaissance et leur compréhension de Dieu, du bien; que la conscience de la bonté et de la présence divines est le bouclier qui les sauve, l'armure dont ils sont couverts. Protégés par cette conscience, ils luttent avec succès contre les éléments hypothétiques du mal; et cette guerre spirituelle leur apprend que le bien est victorieux.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$12.00 Three months...$3.00
Six months.....$ 6.00 One month.....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 900 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City.....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth.....$2.00
Library Edition, cloth.....3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper.....3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition...4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins.....6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover....7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

The News in Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

not to use ships scheduled to dock at the pier and incur this extra charge. His 25 years experience in the traffic routing business, he said, led him to urge adoption of a flat wharfage charge—if such a charge is really necessary—at all Boston piers.

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who also testified today, submitted three proposals: To do away with the so-called Howard Tarrif on which wharfage charges have been based at railroad-owned piers for years, and which have never been filed with any regulatory body; to enforce uniform wharfage charges at all Boston piers; and to enforce uniform charges at all ports in the North Atlantic Area.

Actual levels of charges are not so important to Boston, Mr. Davis declared, as is equality of rates at all competing ports.

Sixty per cent of all freight passing through steamship terminals in Boston today, he noted in passing, is now handled by motor trucks.

Coffee importers also complained at the hearing against the discriminatory arrangement of free storage time for coffee at New York. In that city this free time is extended to 10 days as against Boston's six days—and also the storage charges, which become operative after the expiration of the free time, are lower in New York than in Boston.

Richard D. Chase, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Wool Trade Association, also appeared to protest against wharfage charges. His association hoped, he reported, that the Maritime Commission will order the railroads to file with it proper tarriffs containing wharfage charges, and at the same time order them to file charges on wool "in the grease" in bags "on a net ton basis rather than the present chaotic method of assessing charges."

Hospital Funds Cut May Miss Fire

City Council's cut of $15,700 from the $2,030,001 appropriation for salaries at Boston City Hospital yesterday in the hope that it might force the dismissal of Miss Laura R. Logan, superintendent of nurses, and seven of her assistants, is not expected to have the effect planned by Councilor John F. Dowd of Roxbury, long opposed to Miss Logan as an employee brought here from outside the State.

Council found itself powerless to shut off the pay of the eight women as all hospital salaries are lumped in the personnel item. Its only hope was that the Trustees of the hospital would respect the council's wishes and oust the women. Unless the Trustees—from whom no comment could be obtained today—see fit to pursue this course, the councilmanic reduction will have no more effect on the women than on any other employees.

Such a cut, it was pointed out, unless the money is transferred from the total of $3,367,518, might conceivably injure Boston girls on temporary tenure. Councilor Dowd, candidate for Sheriff of Suffolk County, threatens to make the impasse a campaign issue as he has long carried on the fight against Miss Logan on the grounds of "Boston jobs for Boston girls."

Dr. James W. Manary, superintendent of the hospital, declined to comment on the vote today. He said he preferred to wait until the Trustees hold their regular meeting Friday.

Senate Passes Excise Tax Bill

Failure to pay excise tax bills on automobiles within 60 days after the due date would result in the revocation of the owner's registration and driver's license under a bill passed to be engrossed by the Senate today.

Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston, Democratic floor leader, unsuccessfully atempted to push through an amendment elimintaing the provision regarding the driver's license. Opposiing the bill in general Senator Carroll said it transforms the State Registry of Motor Vehicles into "a collection agency for the cities and towns which are too lazy to collect their own taxes."

The Republican controlled Senate administered a sharp defeat to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today when it turned down by a vote of 25 to 9 his proposal to extend the present investigation of alleged civil service law violation by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, to include the more than 7,000 non-competitive examinations given under Republican administrations since 1916.

Adams Approves Naval Increases

Former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams approves an increase in naval strength. He told members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at a Navy Night dinner last night that a 20 to 25 per cent increase in the United States' naval arm in the next few years may be needed to insure the security of the nation.

Reading a lesson out of the World War, the Cabinet member under President Hoover said adequate naval forces at that time would have dispelled fears at home and would have made foreign powers hesitate to flout American rights.

The lack of a powerful navy at that time, he said, was a great factor in forcing the United States into the war when insults to American rights on the high seas were a striking factor in launching the conflict.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

cation cases largely predominate, and the auditor is "inclined to believe that many of these incarcerations are unnecessary." He said that jailers receive 75 cents a day for board of prisoners.

Auto Inspection Month

This month has been designated for compulsory motor vehicle inspection by Murdock A. Campbell, Commissioner. The time limit expires May 31. Stations approved to issue inspection certificates are designated by signs reading: "Vermont Official Inspection Station". All approved stations have agreed that the charge for inspection shall not be in excess of 50 cents and that such fee shall be credited toward charges made for labor, for necessary repairs or adjustment, if made.

The only battle so far looming on Vermont's political horizon is over the Attorney Generalship. On Monday, Harold A. Bailey, Burlington attorney and former State Senator, announced his candidacy for the office. On Friday, Lawrence C. Jones, the incumbent, said he would seek re-election for a fourth term.

Voices That Come on the Wings of the Air

NBC; Bert Lawson; CBS

Familiar to Network Listeners

Top—Rush Hughes in His NBC-Red Network Feature, 4:30 p. m.
Lower Left—Fannie Brice in Her Baby Snooks Act, Thursday, NBC-Red Network, 9 p. m.
Lower Right—Peg La Centra, Soloist and Dramatic Player in "For Men Only" Period, NBC-Red, Mondays at 10:30 p. m.

Goodman Proves 'Sockaroo' In His Symphony Hall Debut

Behind the Microphone

"Benny Goodman a sockaroo at 7Gs" is how the theatrical trade papers might headline the successful swing concert given by Benny Goodman and his orchestra Sunday at Symphony Hall. In our language it means that Benny "wowed" the "alligators," "jitterbugs" and just plain patrons at the Hall to the box-office tune of $7,000.

That comes pretty close to being a Symphony Hall record we were told. It topped all the "takes" on the Nelson Eddy and Kirsten Flagstad concerts and came very near equaling the house record made some 15 years ago by Paderewski. And it makes a nice little contribution to the Infants Hospital for which the concert was held even after subtracting Mr. Goodman's substantial fee.

There is a bit of gentle irony in that "infants" business because a great proportion of the customers Sunday evening were slightly older "infants" who had just gotten past the long trouser stage or out of boarding school. For the remainder there were patrons, dressed in evening clothes, who could well have been symphony subscribers who were either plainly puzzled as the evening wore on or frankly responded to the insistent rhythms.

The rhythms were brought sharply to mind as we entered the stage door of Symphony Hall and heard music coming from its depths that even the Pops' dizziest moments could never conjure. For one thing a trio was going very nicely on "Body and Soul" off in one direction, while in another a trumpet player was "getting off" some agonized shrieks on his instrument in "warming-up" session, while from another angle a clarinet (and it could well have been Mr. Goodman's) was rippling fast and smoothly over "Rhythm Is My Business" (it certainly was).

"In Groove" for Concert

These things got us "in the groove" for the concert itself. Mr. Goodman opened his program in the phrase, by "letting them have it" right away, reversing his technique in his original Carnegie Hall concert when he carefully built up to a climax.

Mr. Goodman's program consisted of the time tried "classics" of jazz with only a few "novelties." A trio consisting of "Sweet Sue," "Sometimes I'm Happy" and "King Porter Stomp" began the affair. Not until "King Porter" did the band really get in the groove and the crowd show signs that the music was starting to work.

"The Twenty Years of Jazz" song group, which made such a success in Carnegie was repeated here, and caused considerable amusement as members in turn imitated the five-man "wide open" style of the original Dixieland Band; the specially-imported Bobby Hackett impersonated the trumpet style of Bix Biederbecke of legendary swing fame; Benny himself went back to his own history by imitating Ted Lewis, the "high hatted tragedian of jazz"; again Bobby Hackett "took off" the scaring style of "Satchelmouth" Louis Armstrong.

Trio "Swings" House

The Goodman trio with Lionel Hampton, drummer, and Teddy Wilson, pianist, sitting in with Mr. Goodman, took the house by storm as they led off with a fast paced version of "After You've Gone," followed by a slower "Where or When" from "Babes in Arms," and, for an encore, "Nobody's Sweetheart Now." The antics of Mr. Hampton at the traps brought the house down.

The Goodman favorite with all swing fans, "Sing Sing Sing," didn't come off as well as might have been expected. The percussion of Davie Tough seemed to lag and due to rather poor placement of the orchestra seemed to overshadow the solos, which did not appear to be over-inspired. At least not in the way we have seen that same number "lay them in the aisles" downtown. But this made no difference to this crowd, which cheered and stamped after these efforts.

Even the failure of the house amplifying system didn't dampen the ardor of the fans. After hearing Martha Tilton, the band's vocalist, do "The Dixieland Band," they recalled her for "Loch Lomond" and "You Couldn't Be Cuter." Revising his program slightly, Mr. Goodman presented his quartet, which has Mr. Hampton at the vibraphone, Mr. Tough at the traps, and Messrs. Goodman and Wilson. It played a moderate - paced version of "Stompin' at the Savoy," a very lovely and melodic "Man I Love," a rippling "Dizzy Spells," and a very fast-paced "Rhythm Is My Business."

The music of the quartet, could, like the brook, have gone on forever, but Mr. Goodman led into the popular "Stardust," closing with "One O'Clock Jump," which set the house to clapping and beating in "revival meeting" style with the music. A fitting touch to the evening of "swingeroo," since not over two hours later the boys were themselves making the "one o'clock jump" by sleeper to New York. They will be back here again on Tuesday evening, though, for a one-night stand at Nuttings-on-the-Charles in Waltham, where for the first time Mr. Goodman will be heard in a dance hall pickup for his commercial program.

Radio 'Scoop'

Rush Hughes, radio commentator for Borden, has a flair for turning up odd stories and personalities that even the natives were slightly surprised to find they had in their midst. Right out from under the noses of local radio circles last week, for instance, he brought Hodge White for an interview of his commentative feature period. Hodge White, Dorchester, Mass., merchant, as a nation of listeners is told by Fred Allen every Wednesday, is "everybody's grocer."

Mr. White might not have gone on for him, Mr. Hughes admitted promtly, if a reassuring telegram hadn't arrived from Fred Allen, telling Hodge it was "all right."

Though his trip to Boston was partly to aid his sponsor, Mr. Hughes was eager to come here to "get the feel of the city" that he might talk more intelligently about it the next time he mentioned it. This process of swinging through the eastern part of the country "doing the cities" is part of a philosophy of his which might be summed up in the old adage about a rolling stone gathering no moss but plenty of background. He plans to do lots of traveling through the country for his radio program which he believes will give him the background for writing books, his future ambition.

A. D. H.

Headliners in the Radio Studios

Upper—Kate Smith as a Commentator, Thrice Weekly Over CBS
Lower—John Barbirolli, Conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Who Is Guest Conductor for the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI at 9 p. m.

Bills for State-Owned Piers Ready for Committee Hearing

(Continued from Page 9)

rendering poor and inefficient service, except for the pier now owned by the State at Commonwealth Pier No. 5, the Army Base in South Boston, and the Boston & Albany piers in East Boston.

Not Kept Pace

"It is unquestioned that the construction of pier and terminal facilities at the Port of Boston has not kept pace with the volume of business being done at the Port and with the requirements that are essential if we are to meet the demands of the Port and those who use the Port. With comparatively the slightest amount of additional business the Port becomes congested and business is driven away to other ports in competition with the Port of Boston. The struggle among the ports on the Atlantic seaboard is so keenly competitive that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the Port's receiving the commerce intended for it. We believe that something must be done at once to remedy the existing woeful condition at the Port, with especial reference to the existing terminal facilities."

Port Lethargy

The commission, discussing the present port lethargy in Boston, stated:

"At the present time it is apparent that something must be done to awaken the people of the Commonwealth to the realization that the Port of Boston is a vital force and factor in the welfare of the entire Commonwealth. Many of its citizens are dependent on the Port for a livelihood. The industries and the commercial life of the State are immeasurably interwoven with the Port itself. The prosperity of this Commonwealth is to a great extent involved in the activities of the Port. Every authority who has written concerning the Port of Boston has with great emphasis indicated the important part in the life of the people of the Commonwealth which the Port of Boston plays. Yet it is generally agreed that our citizens have developed a lethargy that has been detrimental to the well-being of the Port. In comparison with other competing ports there is but little Port enthusiasm and little Port spirit. Frankly, the Port situation has been left in the hands of a few, and these few have struggled as best they could to create a Port enthusiasm and spirit. . . .

"There has been woefully lacking the spirit, the fight and the enthusiasm of groups and organizations such as exist in other competing ports. We believe that this lack of Port enthusiasm must be corrected if we are to stimulate business at the Port of Boston."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, through his legislative agent, has already approved the special commission's recommendations, which removes one major obstacle to the plan, inasmuch as Boston stands to lose some tax revenue through State ownership of present private pier facilities.

Dial KEN 3870
It's Time to Store FURS
Our many years of experience in the expert handling of furs qualifies us to give you the best cold storage service.
Spaulding - Riedel FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street Boston

DALOZ EST. 1863
CLEANSERS DYERS
To Intelligent Buyers
Clothing, Curtains, Blankets, Rugs
Storage
PLANT 11 Humphrey St., Dorchester Col. 2400-1-2
BUREAUS 37 Temple Place, Boston 1052 Beacon St., Brookline

COLD STORAGE for FURS-RUGS-CLOTHING
We respectfully solicit your patronage, call for furs, etc. (or pay all transit charges in New England), and give protection against damage by Fire—Moths—Burglary.
Rates—3% on your own fair valuation with the usual minimum charges.
Tels. HANcock 0420—0421
Collins & Fairbanks Co.
383 Washington Street BOSTON

Filene's BOSTON
MEN'S STORE ALL THIS WEEK
MEN'S CAPE COD Broadcloth Shirts
that sell here every day at $2
Sale! $1.65
White Shirts with collar attached or with neckband. Sizes: 13½ to 18. Sleeves: 32 to 35.
Blue or Tan shirts with attached collars. Sizes: 13½ to 18. Sleeves: 33 to 35.
Featuring our most popular collar . . . the famous Filene designed Hyde Park pointed collars that you liked so well on our striped and patterned shirts . . .
Street Floor in the Men's Store or Bargain Square, Main Store
Write or phone HUBbard 4250 till 9 P. M.

Clearance
A GENUINE CLEARANCE with many splendid opportunities for definite savings
400 Scarfs 50c, $1.00, $1.50 22 Different Kinds
Tweed Coats $17.50, $35, $45, $55 were $65 to $85
Cape-Coats $37.50 and $45 were $57.50 and $65
Knit Suits An assorted lot of Discontinued Models $7.50 to $27.50
Scotch Tweeds 54-56 wide $2.50, $3.50, $5.50 $6.50, $7.50 Excellent qualities, beautiful colors and patterns.
ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston

THE PRICE IS THE SAME BUT THE COST IS LESS

YOUR true cost of gasoline is determined by the mileage it delivers—the cost per mile. Jenney Solvenized costs less per mile because it goes farther per gallon. Here's how—

Because of its exclusive Solvenized process, Jenney Gasoline Chases Carbon—it dissolves gum, the carbon binder, which softens the carbon formation so it can be blown out the exhaust. This improves compression and conserves gasoline power which has been leaking past valves and rings. Gasoline which was wasted is now used in your cylinders to drive your car—and so you need less of it.

The *price* of Jenney Solvenized is the same—but the *cost* to you is less. Use it regularly—and *save*.

JENNEY GASOLINE
Chases Carbon
SOLVENIZED HY-POWER and AERO.... SOLVENOIL

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Glamour on Stage and Screen

By Harold Hobson

London

"Glamour, about which we hear so much nowadays, does not really spring out of the individuality of the player, either in the theater or on the screen. It is something superimposed. A matter of fine clothes, elegant coiffure, elaborate production. In a way, it is almost a mechanical thing."

The speaker was Miss Jenny Dean, who, in Stanley Lupino's "Sporting Love" particularly, gave one of the gayest and most entertaining performances seen in recent years on the London musical comedy stage. No star that has risen above the English theatrical horizon during the last few years shines more brightly and freshly than Miss Dean. Many musical comedy actresses can dance; some can speak their dialogue well; a few can sing. Miss Dean can do all three. She has also recently appeared with Paul Robeson in the British film, "The Song of Freedom."

"The day of the great star in the theater is at an end," Miss Dean said later. "At present there is no actor or actress in England who can make a bad play run merely on the strength of a personal reputation."

Those two remarks summarize, in an important aspect, the situation not only of the theater, but also of the cinema, today.

* * *

A few evenings before this talk, I had been present at the private view of the Irving centenary exhibition, held at the foot of the magnificent staircase of what used to be one of London's great mansions. There were the robes that Irving wore in "Charles I"; the playbill announcing his first appearance on any stage, in Sunderland, over 80 years ago; small personal belongings; cartoons and drawings, and many other things connected with England's most famous modern actor.

"A fine portrait, this: a very fine portrait," said a voice at my side. I turned and saw Sir John Martin Harvey critically examining a Bernard Partridge sketch. Just behind us was Mr. John Gielgud, bending over a glass case that contained color washes of several of Irving's more notable productions.

It was a significant grouping. Here, Sir John's dark, striped clothes almost touching Mr. Gielgud's lighter, less formal lounge suit, were two of Britain's most celebrated actors, belonging to different generations and different schools of art. Sir John is perhaps the last representative of that roll of actors whose performance was always the high light and the motivating justification of the plays in which they appeared. The story told in their dramas, the rest of the cast, the plausibility of the ideas presented were of little or no importance compared with the overwhelming impression made by the performance of the principal player. This impression was gathered up and multiplied in the big scene of the play, as, for example, when audiences up and down the country used to cry happily into their handkerchiefs as Sidney Carton mounted the steps of the guillotine with words of heroic devotion upon his lips, and the angry crowd shouted below.

* * *

Mr. Gielgud's fame, too, is great, both in the United States and in Britain. But between his theater and that of Sir John Martin Harvey there is a deep gulf that illustrates the point Miss Dean was seeking to establish. This can be seen by looking at the playbill of any one of Mr. Gielgud's productions. Mr. Gielgud has in his company such players as Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Miss Peggy Ashcroft, and Mr. Leon Quartermaine, all of them people of renown. Often Mr. Gielgud himself takes quite a small part, like Colonel Vershinin in Tchekhov's "Three Sisters." There is no effort to concentrate attention upon a star performance. The strength of productions like these does not lie in the building up of one particular role to a shattering climax. Their virtue is that they flow, smoothly, without exaggeration and without distortion. This is typical of the change that has come over the modern theater. It is a change either to rejoice at, or to regret. But in any case it is a change, as Miss Dean implied, that cannot be gainsaid.

"The enormous climax has vanished from the theater," Miss Dean went on. "Audiences today would consider it old-fashioned. You cannot any longer make an embattled, full-fronted attack on their emotions, with drums beating and flags flying. They would only laugh. You have to be more subtle, even more sinuous, in your approach. But that doesn't mean that you can't find good, rousing climaxes anywhere in the world of entertainment. There is still the cinema."

The cinema is the home of glamour. And glamour is partly a mechanical thing, a composite of careful manufacture and design. The cinema is a place where the marvels of applied natural science come into their own. Therefore it is not surprising that the cinema attains its greatest climaxes, not through the agency of a personal performance, as used to be the case in the theater, but by means of mechanical invention.

Contrasting Types in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The divergence in opinion as to what is good and what is bad in art, which seems to persist now quite as certainly as it ever did, is well illustrated by the concurrence of two major exhibitions, both of which have been received here with mixed acclaim and condemnation. The two illustrate opposite poles of esthetic belief, and each presupposes a nullification of the truth and value of the other. Reference is made to the exhibition of Frank Duveneck, the American painter trained in the tradition of the Munich School, which is on view until May 15 at the Whitney Museum of American Art, and to the Museum of Modern Art's just opened display called "Masters of Popular Painting."

The Duveneck show upholds the criterion of technical excellence as an ultimate goal of good art; the display of the "popular" painters, the naïves or the "primitives" of modern art, discounts the full perfection of craft and applies the term "masters" to a group of painters who for the most part made no pretence at all to mastering in the conventional sense the problems of art. Their art is authentic and important, so their sponsors argue, because it is sincere, because it is earnest and because it is interesting.

However one may feel about the crashing of time-honored standards which the latter philosophy precipitates, the facts remain that in their divergent ways both exhibitions are valuable. New York has not before had the opportunity to see or understand completely the personalities involved in either of them.

* * *

Although Duveneck (1848-1919) has long been recognized as an outstanding figure in American painting, opportunities for first-hand acquaintance with his work have been limited to occasional portraits or figures shown from time to time in group displays. With the aid of the Cincinnati Art Museum, which owns the largest collection of his paintings, however, the Whitney Museum was able to organize an exhibition admirably illustrative of all of his salient phases as a painter.

The pictures, which begin with two versions of his celebrated "Whistling Boy" of 1872, consist mainly of portraits, although there are two or three landscapes which illustrate especially clearly the progress of his art from the deep-toned and brilliant realism of his early pieces to the work of a relatively impressionistic quality which he had begun to produce toward the end of his career. It was in Munich in the eighteen-seventies and later in Italy that Duveneck exerted his greatest influence, and, with the circle of young artists who surrounded him after his brilliant conquest of the Munich Academy, made his greatest reputation as painter and teacher. For that reason the museum wisely elected to illustrate in its show not the whole scope of his work, but the salient achievements of the eighteen-seventies and eighteen-eighties, which are undoubtedly his finest.

* * *

In this show may be seen such impressive and brilliant portraits as the Manet-like "Professor Ludwig Loefftz" of 1873, the subtle and decorative "Lady With a Fan" (1873), the hale and realistic "Bohemian" (1876), the Hals-like "Woman With Forget-Me-Nots" (1876) and that admirably direct bit of genre, an amplification of the theme of the earlier "Whistling Boy," called "He Lives By His Wits" (1878)—all painted before the end of his thirtieth year. Of his later portraits the restrained and simple full-length, painted in 1888, of "Mrs. Frank Duveneck" is one of the most distinguished in the exhibition.

In almost every portrait Duveneck is suave, skillful, and brilliantly decisive, the antithesis of the halting amateur. The canvases of the popular painters, most of whom never studied art in a formal way, provide an extraordinary contrast. At the same time the show at the Museum of Modern Art is filled with quaint delights that have little connection with true knowledge of painting—of perspective, or form, or color. One enjoys the artists' work simply as evidence of a native or intuitive talent for painting which is often childlike in its naïveté, and again, occasionally remarkable for its sensitive denotement of the spirit of a theme. The principal figures of this group are the douanier Rousseau, his compatriots Camille Bombois and André Bauchant, and the American "primitive" John Kane.

* * *

The exhibition has been assembled in two sections—one devoted to the works of nine European artists, the other to those of 13 Americans. Included in the former, with Rousseau, Bombois and Bauchant, are Adolf Dietrich, a Swiss; Jean Eve, Dominique-Paul Peyronnet, René Rimbert, Seraphine Louis and Louis Vavin. These works for the most part were collected abroad by M. Andry-Farey, director of the Museum of Grenoble, and were exhibited under the auspices of that museum in Paris last year. The American section, which has been assembled by the Museum of Modern Art, includes the following artists: Emile Branchard, Vincent Canade, Robert Cauchon, Pedro Cervantez, Chester Dalson, Edward Hicks, Thorvald Arenst Hoyer, "Pa" Hunt, John Kane, Lawrence Lebduska, Joseph Pickett, Horace Pippin, and Patrick J. Sullivan. The show continues through June 27.

C. B.

Frank Buckingham

Jenny Dean

Germany's Musical Situation

By G. Gasser

Berlin

How does German music stand? This question is forced upon everyone who observes German musical life. The number of concerts and the attendance are normal and, on the whole, have improved under the Nazi régime, undoubtedly because of the incorporation of the great mass of the people in the new cultural organizations. For a first-class concert one need pay no more than the price of a cheap ticket for a cinema. First-rate artists, native and foreign, such as Gieseking or the Calvet Quartet, are heard here, besides excellent chamber-music performances.

The concerts given by the Berlin Konzertgemeinde, many of them with the Philharmonic Orchestra, are also extremely well attended. Here, too, we find names like Furtwängler, Mengelberg, Molinari, Beecham and others. At the same time, a method for decentralizing musical activities is being carried out with success; for in order to meet the demands of the public many concerts are being transferred to the provinces. There also we can hear artists like Edwin Fischer and the Strub Quartet, for example.

Our question thus seems to have found a positive answer. But things take on a different aspect when we ask, "What are we allowed to hear?" Well, mainly and quite naturally, the German classics and pre-classics. And of these, only a small selection, and generally more or less the same works. When Carl Shuricht introduces a few of Mozart's unfamiliar works—such as the delightful Serenade for string quintet, string orchestra and kettle drums—into his Beethoven-Mozart cycle, he is looked upon as a praiseworthy exception.

* * *

This sterile, conservative character of the programs is no recent development; it was in evidence in earlier days, when, however, new music was always breaking through and giving a spice to programs. New names and new works appeared, some of which proved successful and added variety. One need only mention Hindemith. Though by far the most important of modern German composers, he is now ostracized by the Third Reich and not a note of his music may be played. This is all the more absurd as Hindemith's musical idiom has become far less extreme during recent years.

A more recent case, which concerns the future of a young and talented composer, is that of Richard Mohaupt, whose opera, "Die Wirtin von Pinsk"—performed for the first time at the Dresden Staatsoper—was banned because the composer's wife is a Jewess.

* * *

The racial question, even in the cultural domain, is once more uppermost. That there should be no performance of any work by a Jewish composer, from Mendelssohn on, is a hard ruling. Nevertheless, up till now, one could at least hear Jewish artists like Bruno Walter or Fritz Kreisler on gramophone records—from which by the way the gramophone companies must have derived a considerable profit during the last few years. This has also now been prohibited and one will no longer be able to obtain records of Jewish artists, excepting such classics as Mendelssohn and Offenbach.

The low level of modern production was alarmingly in evidence at the latest premières at the two big Berlin opera houses. As a first and, probably, the only new work of the season, the Staatsoper gave a first performance of the "Schmied von Marienberg" one of Siegfried Wagner's many and rightly neglected operas. The Deutsche Opernhaus presented two works by an elderly composer, Josef Reiter, whose standard makes all serious analysis quite impossible.

As against all this, however, a great deal of foreign modern music is heard: Stravinsky, Bartók, Ravel, Debussy, Malipiero, Casella, Szymanovsky, Kodály, and also new names such as Henk Badings (Holland), Petrassi (Italy) and others. It is interesting to note that this new music is being played chiefly by German conductors and musicians, whereas prominent foreigners like Mengelberg, Ansermet, Molinari and Cortot remain remarkably conservative.

This pronounced tolerance towards the radical music of other countries emphasizes the grotesque position of German musicians, who are thus made to realize how heavily they are handicapped in their development.

The Art of John Sloan

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

The Addison Gallery of American Art has given a great deal of space to a comprehensive exhibition of the work of an outstanding American painter and etcher, John Sloan. Such exhibitions are of great value, for they give us an opportunity to study the evolution of a man's style, to note what he has relinquished and what he has favored through the years of experience. The artist still lives, and consequently we may judge his latest work as a link in a progressive chain, and not as a final summing up.

John Sloan seems to have a two-fold significance, for he now paints as an artist of today, while his early pictures provide a transition between American painting of the gilded age and that of the twentieth century. The earlier works recall the style of Eakins, while later works show the color awareness and concentration upon form of the younger generation.

* * *

Sloan seems to have a peculiar earthliness, an ability to see and to record everyday life as Winslow Homer did in his lithographs. The first artists who could truly be called American were the ones who found in homely, everyday episodes something to amuse, something to teach. But John Sloan's ability did not stop there, and in the very earliest paintings at Andover, such as "The Ferry Slip, Winter," "Wake of the Ferry, No. 1," "The Cot," he shows an innate feeling for picture-making which is intrinsically interesting from a painterly viewpoint. These pictures possess a pulse beat, a movement and rhythm, which seems organic. The artist seems less occupied with small facts than with large ideas and in that way he has something in common with Frenchmen like Courbet and Manet, who painted with a similar bravura.

After this early stage, changes occur in Sloan's style. The subject grips his imagination, the significance and perhaps symbolism of details; figures are executed with more clarity, the palette becomes more varied, colors higher keyed. The world in these pictures is more immediate, more accessible, more vivid. And it is recorded with more devotion to fact as well. The scenes of New York City, of elevated trains making sharp turns, crowds in streets, sociable groups in restaurants, the lines of laundry blowing in the wind, cats perched upon back fences, trolley cars clanging on busy streets, the dazzling electric lights penetrating the darkness of night—all this sums up to a clear and atmospheric characterization of a big city by a man who has lived in it and seems to love it.

* * *

His technical resources serve him well and they remain the instrument of critical and dramatic ideas. Color is still an ornament, still an accessory, for somehow what John Sloan has to say in a decisive way can be laid between the flexible limits of black-and-white. Even in his most brightly colored views of the city and domestic interiors, one is always aware of his interpretation in terms of light and dark. The whites, ivory white, warm and cool and violet whites, all seem most persuasive in conveying his ideas.

There is in this show another group of pictures, figures mainly done within the last ten years. In these canvases Mr. Sloan has departed substantially from the manner to which he had been accustomed. He has become absorbed in aesthetic matters, in painting form and in giving it character in terms of his peculiar play of linear shadows and sharply defined colors. In referring to these pictures, he uses such terms as "color-plastic" and he even suggests that there is a close relation to the technical processes of Renoir. The use of these linear shadows has probably been inspired by Mr. Sloan's prolific activities as an etcher, but they are a little difficult for the observer to grasp in view of the tendency for artists to abandon the narrow line for the dense brush stroke today. This "linear gaze" seems somehow to fail in being absorbed, so that one keeps being aware of technicalities, thus losing the intended radiant and supple and vibrant illusion. This work is a far cry from the early portraiture, done in broad brush stroke in black-and-white, but it reveals an artist still thinking, still experimenting, still unsatisfied, as an artist should be.

Supplementing the paintings are the etchings by Sloan which have already taken their place in American art history. If the recent painting possessed their sense of freedom and spontaneity, it would be received more happily.

"The Sculptor Vagis," Painting by John Sloan

Boston Symphony Season Closes

By L. A. Sloper

The interest of new or infrequently heard works continued to mark the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra until the close of the season, on April 30. Three of the four works produced for the first time anywhere fell within the last two months of the season, and two of them were by American composers. None of these had the appeal of the other novelty of the year, the Third Symphony by Edward Burlingame Hill, another American, which had been heard in the fall.

The Violoncello Concerto of Thomas de Hartmann, a Russian living in Paris, had at least the interest of introducing Paul Tortelier as soloist. Mr. Tortelier is a young Frenchman who joined the orchestra last fall. Although he sits at the second desk of cellos, he has the qualifications of a soloist. The vehicle, which was dedicated to the player, is hardly worthy of his talents.

* * *

Walter Piston, who like Mr. Hill is a member of the faculty of music at Harvard, had won a considerable renown as a composer of chamber music before he wrote his First Symphony, which was another of the spring novelties. He belongs to the generation of post-war modernists, and his symphony, like his chamber music, bears the marks of his period. That is, it is intellectually conceived, logically worked out in linear counterpoint and free of emotional luggage.

The other new work was the organ Concerto of Leo Sowerby, an American of Middle Western origin, who was educated in Chicago, and in 1921 won the first fellowship in music at the American Academy in Rome. There is something of the sweep of the prairie winds in his score, bringing also a hint of the Roman legions. The most satisfactory moment is a quiet fugal passage for the organ in the slow movement. The solo part was played with fine virtuosity and musicianship by E. Power Biggs, young English organist now resident in Cambridge, Mass., who recently completed the impressive task of playing the entire organ literature of J. S. Bach in a series of 12 recitals.

* * *

There have been two more guest conductors. Georges Enesco led a pair of concerts at which he introduced to Boston his Second Suite, which had been heard virtually everywhere else, and which was received here with the same favor it had found in other cities. He also introduced a symphonic poem, "Actaeon," by a fellow-countryman, Alfred Alessandresco, who wrote it in 1915 and apparently has written nothing since, because he found himself "out of sympathy with modern experimentation." The score confirms this.

Serge Prokofieff also took over a pair of concerts. Mr. Prokofieff has long been a favorite in Boston. His compositions have appeared 30 times in 16 years on Boston Symphony programs. Nevertheless, in an interview preceding his concerts he was quoted to the effect that he had placed music for children on his program because Bostonians didn't seem to appreciate his serious music. He was referring, it appeared, to the reception of his Fourth Symphony, which was composed for the orchestra's fiftieth anniversary, in 1931.

The Boston audience, quite undisturbed by this outburst, took very kindly to the children's music, an orchestral fairy tale called "Peter and the Wolf"; and indeed it is a delightful score, full of wit and charm. Not so much can be said for the Second Suite from Prokofieff's ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," which is dull, nor for the First Piano Concerto, an early work in which the composer played while Richard Burgin conducted.

An important event was the revival for a Pension Fund concert of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," which was first performed by the orchestra in 1900, and had since been revived only at the time of the Beethoven Festival of 1927. The orchestra on the present occasion had the assistance of a chorus made up of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, an ideal group for this type of music, and of four especially fine soloists: Jeannette Vreeland, Kathryn Meisle, John Priebe, and Mack Harrell. Another interesting revival was the "Psalm XLVII" of Florent Schmitt, unheard here for 10 years. With the help of the Cecilia Society chorus, the necessary amount of barbaric sound was produced. The work is not ingratiating.

At the close of its fifty-seventh season, the orchestra maintains its high standard. It will give its annual Berkshire Festival in August, using for the first time its newly built shed on the Tanglewood estate at Stockbridge, Mass. The festival will be inaugurated on Aug. 4 with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Dr. Koussevitzky, who will direct the festival, will begin next fall his fifteenth season as the orchestra's conductor.

Youth of Genius

By Jan Gordon

London

Now and again odd groups of similar exhibitions seem to happen, almost as though certain tendencies were in the air which the art galleries hasten to satisfy. Yet this explanation cannot be altogether true, as in many cases the arrangements for an exhibition, the collection of the necessary pictures and so on must be the work of months, even sometimes of more than a year, and galleries do not broadcast their projects nor do they invite such kind of rivalry. Under the circumstances these examples of simultaneity seem to be an interesting phenomenon.

Within the last few months, for instance, there has been the Exhibition of Old London at Sir Philip Sassoon's house in Park Lane, another at Ackermann's Gallery and an interesting collection of Old Colored Prints of Towns at Walker's Gallery. The third exhibition of Maritime Art, organized by Captain Bruce Ingram at Colnaghi's Gallery, is paralleled by another at Cooling's Gallery and by "Contemporary Sea Paintings" at the Mayor Gallery. The exhibition of André Beauchant at the Lefevre Gallery is at once echoed by "Les Maîtres Populaires de la Réalité" at Tooth's Gallery, which gives a complete survey of almost all the best of those naïve artists called "Sunday Painters" in France. The comprehensive posthumous exhibition of Christopher Wood, organized by the Redfern Gallery, has now been supplemented by an exhibition at the Leicester Gallery which includes a full half of those gifted artists who were cut off before they had come to completion. The limit, 40 years, might well be held as the "coming of age" of the normal painter. Yet when one considers the question, looking over the selection of artists who passed on before their 40 years, one might rather be struck by the thought of how many great artists survived to a ripe old age. An exhibition of artists who lived to beyond 80 might be surprising.

To return to the youth of genius. Those omitted are rather more important than those included, but there would have been some difficulties in borrowing good examples. Masaccio, Giorgione, Raphael, Caravaggio, Watteau, Jacques Blanchard, Carel Fabritius and Chassériau were all under 40 when they passed on. Those exhibited include Géricault, Bonington, Girtin, Beardsley, Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gaudier-Brzeska, Modigliani, Juan Gris, Christopher Wood and Seurat. Does one find any hint in their canvasses that their work will be cut short? In some cases one might perceive what seems like a fury of production. Raphael, Watteau, Bonington, Van Gogh and Christopher Wood have a very large number of works for their limited years. Yet, on the other hand, many other great artists had achieved some of their greatest works well before 40. Michael Angelo was 33 when he painted the first part of the Sistine Chapel; Titian was 38 when he produced "Bacchus and Ariadne"; Rembrandt was the same age when he painted "The Night Watch."

The controversy of "When is a piece of sculpture not a piece of sculpture?" which was raised by the refusal of the director of the Tate Gallery to allow certain pieces of modernistic art to enter England duty free, has been satisfactorily solved, but not without questions in Parliament. The pieces in dispute, by Brancusi, Laurens, Tauber-Arp and Raymond Duchamp-Villon, are now on exhibition at the Guggenheim Jeune Gallery. The pieces are interesting but had they not received so noble an advertisement very little public notice would have been given them.

New York's Orchestras

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

In the interval without opera, after speeding the parting Metropolitan people and before welcoming the coming Gallo forces, orchestras have been very much to the fore here. The Philharmonic-Symphony in its latest manifestations has gone in in a big way for soloists.

At its matinée of April 25 the soloists were two, Harry Glantz, first trumpet of the orchestra, and that gifted young pianist, Eugene List. At the evening concert of April 28 there were two again, Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, and Charles Kullmann, tenor, both of the Metropolitan company.

Mr. Glantz at the matinée was heard in Quinto Maganini's "Tuolomne," a tribute to the Yosemite Valley. The skill and brilliance of his playing stood forth in the opening phrase for trumpet, in an Indian tonality, and continued to be evident as the piece went its more complicated symphonic way.

Mr. Maganini, here no proponent of modern dissonance, expresses well in moods of musical orthodoxy the feeling induced by the imposing mountains, primeval forests, and lofty waterfalls of the Tuolomne region from which the work takes its name, and proves himself a skillful orchestrator. Incidentally, this work had already been heard here in the open at the Lewisohn Stadium.

Eugene List had as his medium the dazzling pages of Ravel's G major Piano Concerto, whose difficulties he surmounted with fingers of steel and an enormous mechanical proficiency. Without soloists, the orchestra offered Weber's "Freischütz" Overture, Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite, and Walton's "Façade" Suite, which threatens to supplant the hard-driven "Fire Bird" in popular favor. These are all numbers in which the orchestra and its conductor, John Barbirolli, do well.

The program of the Philharmonic-Symphony's evening concert was shared by Beethoven and Wagner. For the first and Beethoven half of the program Mr. Barbirolli selected the "Egmont" Overture and the Second Symphony. The thrills, however, were reserved for the ensuing Wagner dispensation. Again there were two numbers, if you can call the latter half of Act I of "Die Walküre" a number. The Prelude to Act III of "Tristan und Isolde" preceded it.

Seldom has anything so hauntingly beautiful been heard in or out of Carnegie Hall as the playing of the English horn solo in the "Tristan" excerpt by Michel Nazzi. And in the "Walküre" excerpt, where Mr. Barbirolli's instinct for the theater was helpful, Mr. Kullmann did creditably with the difficult music of Siegmund, and Miss Lawrence in her singing of Sieglinde had the irresistible impulse and power of an elemental force.

Carnegie Hall in recent days has been hospitable to other organizations than the Philharmonic-Symphony. On the evening of April 25 the National Orchestral Association concluded its series with a concert that made known to the world a Symphony in D minor by Aurelio Giorni, who was the pianist of the one-time Elshuco Trio. Whatever other virtues or faults this work may possess, it is indisputably very long.

The features of the occasion were really two, Arthur Foote's "Night Piece," for flute and orchestra, capably performed with Philip Kaplan, first flute of the orchestra, as soloist, and Benno Rabinof in Prokofieff's Violin Concerto, op. 19. Leon Barzin, the regular conductor, presided, though a chance was given to two assisting conductors, Morris Watkins and John Barnett.

On the following evening another series came to an end when Antonia Brico rounded out the New York Women's Symphony's season with a performance of Verdi's Requiem. The chorus, consisting of four choirs that Miss Brico has supervised, made a remarkably good showing and so did the orchestra. Indeed, this concert was distinctly one of the Women's Symphony's best efforts. The soloists were Florence Vickland, soprano; Viola Silva, contralto; William Hain, tenor, and Bruce Boyce, bass. All gave of their best, which was particularly commendable in Miss Silva's case.

The next evening witnessed a concert for the benefit of Austrian refugees, the orchestra being the NBC Symphony, conducted by Artur Rodzinski; the soloist, Jascha Heifetz. It may be said at once that Mr. Heifetz gave a surpassing performance in Mozart's D major Violin Concerto, of which the Andante and the Rondo will not soon be forgotten. He was admirable, too, in the G minor Concerto of Bruch, though he had not quite the magnificence of an Ysaÿe, who could persuade you for the moment that not Bruch but Beethoven was the author. Besides accompanying Mr. Heifetz, the orchestra played Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Richard Strauss's "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and the "Fledermaus" Overture and the "Tales From the Vienna Woods" Waltz of Johann Strauss.

SMITH & McCANCE
3 Ashburton Place, Boston
Opposite Boston City Club
Old — New
BOOKS
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1815

NOW READY
Early Italian Engravings
A critical catalogue with complete reproduction of all the prints described.
By A. M. HIND
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, British Museum
PART I
FLORENTINE ENGRAVINGS AND ANONYMOUS PRINTS OF OTHER SCHOOLS
4 vols., roy. 4to. with frontispiece and 484 plates containing 711 illustrations, buckram. 1938.
£30
Edition limited to 375 numbered copies.
A LIMITED EDITION OF SETS OF THE PLATES, LOOSE, IN THREE PORTFOLIOS, AND ONLY AVAILABLE TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE COMPLETE WORK.
£15
PART II
ENGRAVINGS BY KNOWN MASTERS OTHER THAN FLORENTINE
Will Be Published About 1943
A prospectus with specimen plate will be sent post free on request.
Published for
M. KNOEDLER & COMPANY
NEW YORK
by
BERNARD QUARITCH LTD.
11 Grafton Street, New Bond Street
London, W. 1

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

INVEST YOUR FUND IN A HALL ORGAN
Noted for
FINE TONE
RELIABLE ACTION
LONG LIFE
THE HALL ORGAN CO., WEST HAVEN, CONN.

ALBERT WOOD & FIVE SONS
Decorators and Architects for
COMPLETE MODERN INTERIORS
Address Port Washington Long Island N.Y.
THE GUILD MARKED FURNITURE WE DESIGN AND MAKE IN OUR OWN WORK
SHOP STUDIO MERITS YOUR INQUIRY "Every piece an original"

JOAN AND BETTY RAYNER—TROUBADOURS
are now open for engagements in theatres, clubs and schools in the East and Middle West.
Address: 6 Quaker Centre, Scarsdale, New York
These young artists have delighted audiences in London, Paris and New York with their gaily-costumed folk-tales, songs and dances collected during recent caravan tours of Europe.

School of
PROFESSIONAL ARTS
Opening Exhibition
by the Critics
and members of the Faculty
400 Madison Avenue • New York
Friday and Saturday
May Sixth and Seventh

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Aim:—To Train for Service to State and Nation

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Earnest Study of Government A Chief Contribution

College of William and Mary Reflects Spirit of Its Historic Setting in Emphasis on Citizenship

By Millicent J. Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the beautiful restored Colonial Capitol with its Hall of Burgesses, on down the length of the Duke of Gloucester Street to where the College of William and Mary stands under great elms, is the distance from the days when Patrick Henry, the Lees, young Washington, and George Wythe, took fearless steps toward a new republic, to the days when some 1,200 modern young college men and girls contemplate the meaning of citizenship in the democracy that emerged. And the distance, in thought at least, is not so far at that.

Forming a spacious quadrangle back of the Christopher Wren Building, a group of modern college halls and dormitories built in faithful Colonial style, marks out the location of the "second oldest college in the United States," the College of William and Mary, old but very much aware of a modern world and its need of an intelligent citizenry. All around lies old Williamsburg, restored capital of Colonial Virginia, its very soil drenched in history, its landmarks rich in inspiration for wide-awake students of a great democracy.

Statesmanship The Keynote

While in Williamsburg, one's thought is inevitably upon government. Visiting the House of Burgesses in the Capitol, with its memories of great men, or guided through the Governor's Palace, with its fragrant boxwood garden, it is easy to reconstruct the life that once went on there. In the one-time home of George Wythe, professor who taught law to John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, and James Monroe, in the quaint old "gaol," in the comfortable Raleigh Tavern, and even in the box pews of the Bruton Parish Church where they all worshiped, one comes at modern America from a fresh view that I believe can be contributed only by this one-time capital of a colony in which statesmanship was the cherished goal of the major number of its notable citizens.

But as youth was present in the hearts of the young nation's "fathers," so it seems natural and delightful to see here, young college students overflowing the streets, filling the tea rooms, and trading in the shops. The girls in their bright clothes and peasant headkerchiefs add color and informality to the charming old place. The men make one almost wish that Jefferson or Monroe as students in the college, could join in their so evidently jolly campus fun. And one wonders what it would be like to attend college with the historic atmosphere of Williamsburg in one's academic environment.

Interest In Government

One effect of the environment and traditions seems definite enough. The same interest in government that is encouraged in the visitor is reflected in the high per cent of college students taking courses in the field of government. Happily, too, the College of William and Mary is awake to the opportunities lying at the heart of its mellow tradition. Its Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship, one of the several "schools" making up the university, offers such vigorous fare that nearly half of the present student body is enrolled in it, while practically every student in the college is taking some course therein.

The Marshall-Wythe School, with Dr. Albion Guilford Taylor, Professor of Economics, as Assistant Dean (the President, Dr. John Stewart Bryan, holds the title of Acting Dean), is composed of special sections from the departments of Economics, History, Sociology, Accountancy, Government, and the School of Jurisprudence, the heads of these departments serving as its faculty. Dr. Taylor pointed out to me that this in itself is an achievement, for in academic circles departmental rivalry is often keen and a willingness to submerge important contributions of separate departments in a wholly different departmental identity is proof of the practical idealism of the faculty.

Service and Citizenship

The avowed purpose of the School is to "train young men and women for service to state and nation, and for that equally important though less conspicuous function—intelligent citizenship." Specialized government posts have been won by its graduates, and an interesting sheaf of jobs connected with big industrial firms at points where these firms touch political economy, tax statistics, and the like. Secretarial work to important public men is also being done. New jobs are being created. In fact, Dr. Taylor indicates that in spite of the pioneer work of the School the welcome given to the young men and women trained in special aspects of "economics, government, history, jurisprudence, and sociology," is a warm one. Year before last, every graduate of the School who applied to the School Placement Bureau was placed. Last year, all but one was placed by the Bureau.

Through the co-operation of business and political men in Virginia and beyond, students who so desire have had opportunities during vacations to do practice work in various places. The contacts made in this way, and through personally meeting the interesting people of experience and note whom the School attracts to the College, contribute toward a rich student background of understanding.

Perhaps the quickest way to give a picture of the work these college youngsters are concerned with—and sturdy work it is, for a degree in government—is to mention some of the courses they are taking. In the economics field, for example, are included: Economic History of the American People, World Resources, Labor Problems and Labor Law, Corporation Finance and Investments, Transportation and Public Utilities, History and Literature of Economic Thought, Public Finance, International Trade and Finance. In the field of government are courses on State and Local Government, or European Dictatorships, and on Recent Far Eastern Politics. In history is a course on American Biography (statesmen considered against their historical backgrounds) and in sociology one on Crime and Social Responsibility. There are, of course, many others.

To gain a real vision of what these students in government are building into their lives one should see them at one of the School seminars. Of the seminar program the College is justly proud. It is a two-hour course, given every other week, and features an hour's talk by some Federal or State official on governmental work, followed by an hour of open forum discussion on the subject. It is an inspiration to hear the questions some of these students ask. They come to the seminar with study-background, of course, and it seems that nothing short of fundamentals will satisfy them. Dr. Taylor tells me that the officials, some of them high up and all of them with specialized experience, frequently express their amazement at the grasp of their problems shown by some of the students. The subjects taken up this semester in these seminars are in the fields of conservation, work relief, budget, taxation, state law, social security, social planning.

Required Of All Seniors

One never forgets that William and Mary has been called the "seminary of statesmen with a living tradition of public service." I came away much impressed by one fact, in particular, growing out of this tradition. At William and Mary, every year, an essay on some aspect of the Federal Constitution must be completed by every senior before graduation. Not alone every senior enrolled in the School of Government; but every senior in the College! The subject is chosen by the faculty of the School of Government, and the work done under the supervision of the School. This year's subject is "The Federal Bill of Rights."

"Can you see what this means?" Dr. Taylor reminded me. "It means that even though every senior may not do a significant piece of work, the Federal Constitution must be studied. He receives a list of recommended sources for his information, and reads at least some of them. There is a period, too, when campus conversation is afire with ideas and opinions growing out of this project. Long, thoroughly campus-style arguments are held. Even the least interested student is bound to be helped a little; and as a matter of fact, the high caliber of the stronger essays never fails to surprise the committee of our School faculty in charge of reading them."

On a golden Virginia morning, the dew still wet on red rocks and flowering bushes, one hears the gallop of horses along the bridle trails that lead through the deep college woods. Girls and men are riding, and a pretty sight it is to watch them canter happily by. This fits well into one's after-memories of a Virginia college. But the knowledge of the fine work in government and citizenship training that these same students are doing fits well, too, into one's ideal for an influential modern school in the heart of the Middle Plantation's historic and beautiful old capital.

The College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., Was Established in the American Colonies by Royal Charter in 1693, and Is the Only American College to Receive a Coat-of-Arms (Upper Center) From the Royal College of Heralds, the Date of This Event 1694. The Main Building (Upper Right) Was Designed by Christopher Wren. Upper Left—Off for a Morning Canter. Lower Row: Left—Phi Beta Kappa Society Was Originated at William and Mary. Center—Between Classes in Front of the Library and the Rogers Science Building. Right—Freshman Cheer Leaders Going Through Their Antics at a Home Game

An Example of Co-operation

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although most of us have been brought up on the idea of competition, and have emphasized it in our games even more than the idea of team work, we are doing well to learn that real progress comes more surely when we substitute for competition the idea of co-operation. "That's all very well," some say, "but it isn't practical." We hope that Round Tablers are proving that it is practical. That it has proved practical in business is shown by the experience related by our first speaker.—Chairman.

South Africa

Dear Chairman:

I am sure that all members of the Youth Round Table were greatly interested in the letters of Mr. P. L. W. on capital and labor and Mrs. C. J. W. on socialism, and I hope that an interesting discourse will ensue, as such talks are indeed enlightening.

For my part, I should like to say a few words on "competition," since this aspect of trading has now been broached. "To compete" means "to strive against others," so says the Oxford Dictionary.

In the Union of South Africa there is no foreign competition in sugar, the Natal Sugar Industry being responsible for the needs of the whole country. Throughout the Union there are wholesale buyers and distributors of this commodity, who sell to the retail stores.

Over a long stretch of years competition grew very keen amongst wholesale sugar distributors until the margin of profit became so negligible the business was hardly worth handling. This was mainly due to storekeepers playing off one distributor against another, saying that this firm and that were selling at lower prices and better terms. Through lack of co-operation, and fearing a fall in their turnover, distributors met the supposed competition without making full inquiries as to the correctness of these rumors.

For many years one of the directors of the firm in which I am employed endeavored to bring about a measure of co-operation amongst sugar distributors, but his efforts seemed to be in vain, until two years ago the first fruits appeared when Cape Town wholesalers decided to club together and form a sugar exchange, stabilizing both wholesale and retail prices and terms in the Western Province. This formation was, of course, thoroughly investigated by the Board of Trade, and later received the sanctions of the Government. This set the ball rolling, and within a year sugar exchanges were formed throughout South Africa. These have now been working for over a year.

This is what I observed: that while there was competition there was enmity, one firm feeling that the other was to blame for the bad state of business, but as soon as co-operation was resorted to, the old enmity gave way to a feeling of friendliness. "To co-operate" means "to make joint efforts." Working together for the common good is far better than striving against others and getting nowhere.

Petrol prices have also been stabilized in this country, following a long "petrol war." Recently there has been a "bread war" in the Transvaal, and the Government recommended to those concerned the Sugar Exchange system to cope with it.

I look forward to the happy day when the nations will cease competing in the armaments race, and will instead seek to co-operate for the working out of the world's economic and racial problems in a spirit of friendliness and brotherly love.

(Miss) O. F. W.

[Miss O. W., you forgot to sign your letter, but we recalled the address and "found you" in our files of those who had written before. Did we get it right?—Chairman.]

England

Dear Chairman:

What a joy the Monitor's Youth Round Table is! Through it we can all share interesting experiences, exchange constructive views and opinions, learn more about other peoples and other lands, and, perhaps best of all, form the happiest friendships.

You recently described a meeting of a Monitor Study Group in New England, so perhaps Round Tablers would like to hear about a similar group here in London, which has been meeting since December last.

As the result of a ballot, the name "Cosmos" was given to the Group; the member who made this suggestion had reflected that among our number were persons from Canada and New Zealand, from Scotland and Egypt, and the aim of our meetings was to obtain a wider, less biased, and clearer view of affairs the world over. Thus, the dictionary definition which follows struck us as most appropriate:

"The universe conceived as an orderly and harmonious system;—contrasted with chaos: Any self-inclusive system characterized by order and harmony."

We have divided the Monitor under 14 subject headings, three of which are selected for each meeting; with the exceptions of news, these are dealt with in rotation; news, either political or non-political, is included in every session. The amount of fresh knowledge which we have already gained, and the varied nature of the topics discussed, has been a revelation to all.

We have elected a chairman and a secretary, and recently a member has been appointed to keep a record of the substance of the discussions. Our meetings are opened by a short period of prayer. No refreshments are provided, as it was felt that this would tend to interfere with the meetings, which are held in the homes of the members. The Group meets twice monthly, and members have the period between one meeting and the next in which to prepare their material.

We feel that the value of these Monitor Study Groups is especially great at the present time, when it is so important to judge events coolly and impartially, and not to be disturbed by exaggerated and often false reports in the press. As a real appreciation of the "positive" news contained in the Monitor increases, how can the peaceful thought throughout the world fail to increase in proportion?

(Mr.) D. M. A.

We agree with Mr. A., that it is especially important these days to be well informed and not disturbed by exaggerated and false reports. And as people in greater numbers become better informed, and do good constructive thinking, world affairs are bound to improve.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Wide World

Learning by Doing

Students at the Lane Technical High School in Chicago learn to drive an automobile in this specially constructed driver-training course. It is so built that the young operators gain experience in practically every traffic situation. Lights, stop signs, road instructions are set up around the course, and various traffic problems are worked out during the course of instruction. Preceding the actual driving lessons, students are taught safety rules and regulations.

Bradford Grammar School Revives Chess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bradford, Eng.

A reorganized chess club, under the vice-presidency of the senior Classical master, now holds weekly meetings at Bradford Grammar School, and the school chess cup, which had hibernated since 1922, promises to be coveted again very soon. Talk of a Masters v. School competition, last played in 1929, is filling the Jones Minors with cunning hope as they gaze at 12-year-old Stanley Wilkinson, who recently drew with George Koltanowski, the Belgian chess master.

This revival is a return to a worthy tradition, although the most recent occasion that Bradford Grammar School's chess annals were enhanced was in 1922 when two of Oxford University's team were old Bradfordians.

Classics and More Classics

As St. John's Seeks to Recapture Liberal Arts Ideal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Annapolis, Md.

For the past few months a group of earnest professors and eager students have been endeavoring to project themselves, educationally speaking, 150 years or more back in the past.

Their test, unique in the present era of practical pedagogy, is being carried out at old St. John's College here. Under the leadership of the institution's new president, Dr. Stringfellow Barr, the faculty and students are seeking to determine the soundness of a theory of education which deliberately turns its face away from the modern "trade school" trend and attempts to recapture the liberal arts ideal of long ago.

Thus, with the aim of graduating well-rounded, cultured men steeped in the philosophy, poetry and traditions of the world's greatest thinkers, St. John's is nourishing its students from a vast reservoir of thought—from more than 100 books containing the best works of the best men of their time.

Eight Months After

Now, eight months after the start of this program, several facts have become apparent. One is that for teachers and students alike the new system is not for drones or dullards. In the lingo of the students themselves, the course is "tough." The study of Greek, for example, never was a snap course in anybody's college. The St. John's program stresses the reading of Greek in the original—not in a translation. As a matter of fact, some of the books in the first-year course at St. John's never have been translated into English.

The result is that the professors—some of them, at least—are going to school themselves. Some are studying Greek and mathematics in special instruction groups of their own. In order to teach Greek, or mathematics, they must know the subject. All of the faculty members are reading Dr. Barr's list of "100 best books."

One night each week the instructors meet in the office of the college's youthful dean, Dr. Scott Buchanan, for a discussion of class work. They take up, in rotation, the various books on the freshman list, swapping ideas on how to best clarify the subject for the student and how to get the most out of the volume in question.

Real Study Necessary

Another fact brought out by eight months under the new plan is that the list of "best books" will have to be revised and perhaps condensed. Education under the St. John's program involves no casual glance at the books on the list; real study is necessary to master them. And so the midnight oil burns in many a dormitory room on St. John's campus, a block distant from the colonial State House of Maryland and an equally short distance from the Naval Academy's big study halls.

Whether the St. John's program can be called a success is not yet apparent. Perhaps it will not be apparent until years after the first graduates under the new plan have gone out into the world. Dr. Barr and his right-hand man, Dr. Buchanan, are certain they are on the right track, however.

They admit that a graduate of St. John's may find it difficult to find a job on a basis of some specific skill he has learned in the college; but they stress that the college's program is not designed to teach a particular trade or profession. Its object is to develop and discipline the minds of its students so that when they step out into the world of trade, finance or the professions, they will be firmly grounded in the basic ideas of civilization and in the history and philosophy of the world. That, they believe, will make the student a better, broader and more capable man in any line of work he may undertake after graduation.

Like Medieval Course

So, starting with the classic works of antiquity, St. John's students are living today in the educational world of centuries past. They are studying some of the books that scholars of the period from about 1200 to 1800 studied. They are reverting to the educational system of the medieval period, the Renaissance and centuries afterward. For some 600 years the students of European universities, and later those of American universities, were instructed in the classics, disregarding the world about them almost entirely. That is what St. John's is undertaking to do.

The college is undertaking, further, to give its students a comprehensive view of human knowledge; something more and finer than detached fragments of thought.

With that in view, the St. John's reading list starts with the classics of the dawn of history, the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer. Next, the Greek historians, the poets, dramatists and natural scientists of the ancient Hellenic world; the origin of astronomy as a science through Ptolemy's "Almagest." In like manner other natural scientific theories of antiquity are studied and read, straight through from the first writers on special subjects to the latest word, and most authoritative opinion, on the same matter. The reading course is supplemented with lectures, seminars and laboratory experiments.

Since there are no electives under St. John's new program, the student will, of necessity, acquire a broad, comprehensive education or drop out. It is up to the student, Dr. Barr says.

Sketches From Young America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

III

Allie

Allie was younger in experience than in years that day that she and her father drove down from their mountains to enter Allie in a normal school in a Southern state. They came in a creaking covered wagon drawn by two moth-eaten mules. Some "nurly" apples and a "poke" (basket) of corn, "shucked around" in the back of the wagon. It was hoped that these might be accepted toward tuition.

Allie's little Fra Angelico face was framed in a blue home-knit scarf wound around her head. Her father wore faded "over-alls" and a hat with a broad limp brim. He walked up to the treasurer's window and asked, "Do you-uns take we-uns money?"

Allie's story was an interesting one. She had carefully budgeted her money, although she had never heard the word "budget," and there was just exactly enough for all the things which she wished to do during the year. At the beginning of the year she came into the office and laid upon the desk just enough for one month's piano lessons. That was all she had for that purpose.

"But Allie, can you learn to play the piano in one month?"

"I sure can! Just let me try!"

"Why do you want to learn to play the piano?"

"So's I can play the organ in the Sunday School in my mountins."

The month's progress proved phenomenal. At the end of that time, ways were devised for Allie to earn the money to continue her music. There were pianos to be dusted, piano keys to be washed, music folios to be kept in order. Every morning Allie might be seen hurrying around the campus with her little pail of soapy water and her cleaning cloths, her one desire to do enough to adequately pay for her lessons.

During the weeks that followed there were many happy conversations with Friend-Teacher. "Allie, how did you happen to come here?"

"Well, nine years ago a girl came to our mountins and taught school. She had been to this Normal School one year, and she used to tell us about it. I made up my mind I'd save my money and come here, too. It has taken me nine years, but here I am!"

"Have you a family back in the mountains?"

"Yes ma'm. Pap and Mammy and eight boys and me. We live in a log cabin, but Pap lows how he and the boys will build a frame house some day. Yes, ma'm, there are 'stills' in our mountins. All we can raise is corn and the roads are so plumb bad that we can't tote it anywhere to sell it. Our men lows as how if they raises it they can do what they please with it. But when I came down here to school, my Pap lowed how he believed he'd quit the still!"

"Have you a schoolhouse?"

"Yes, ma'm, but our school is just a log cabin with benches—just logs cut long ways, legs stuck in the bottom side, the flat side up for sittin'. The schoolhouse is used for church meetin's, too. That's where I'm going to play the organ for Sunday School. I just naturally got to get to play that organ!"

When the year was finished and Allie returned to her mountain home, a surprise awaited her. Pap had "quit" his still, and he and the boys had built the foundation for a frame house! Now Allie is playing the organ in Sunday School.

Inez Field Damon

MORE *than a* *Dictionary!*

The Practical Standard Dictionary contains everything that a thoroughly up-to-date dictionary should contain. IN ADDITION it is a comprehensive Gazetteer of geographical names, a valuable technical and scientific reference work, a complete biographical dictionary, and a dictionary of classical, mythological and Biblical terms.

Contains 140,000 terms (30,000 more than any other abridged dictionary), 15,000 proper names, 1,900 foreign phrases, 2,500 illustrations. Defines Christian Science terms.

Entire contents are in One Alphabetical Order,—a valuable time-saving feature.

● Your local bookstore will be glad to show you the many other distinguishing features of this unique volume.

PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY

Cloth, $5; Fabrikoid, $6; Full Leather, $7.50. Thumb Index. Postage 26c extra. Full Crushed Levant, $17.50. AT ALL BOOKSTORES or direct from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, Dept. CSM, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on the
Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each
MONDAY and THURSDAY

SCHOOLS—British Isles

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools.
60 acres park lands and playing fields.
20 miles from London.
Experienced Staff—Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 3126

ROXBURY
Boarding and Day School for GIRLS and JUNIOR BOYS
Attractive Grounds
Thorough Education *Home Life*
Tel. 547 Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognised by Board of Education. Boarders and day-pupils. Sound education based on modern methods. Extensive grounds. Open-air swimming pool.
Apply Principal Tel Esher 810

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

SEA PINES SCHOOL
on Cape Cod
Regular and Special Courses
Early reservation desirable to permit most advantageous arrangements for school-home life and aligning of studies.
Hundred-Acre Estate
Horseback Riding *Private Beach*
Summer Camp
Miss Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass. Box 11

COEDUCATIONAL

"PROGRESS *at* PRINCIPIA"
An interesting, illustrated periodical which will, upon request, be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary, Rm. 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
United States

The road to *better earning* is paved with *better learning*. Gregg College graduates are trained for superior office positions.
Call, write or telephone Sta. 1881 for Catalog
Start Any Monday, Day or Evening
The GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago

LINK'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
SPECIALIZES
In Thorough and Complete Courses including STENOTYPY.
Carefully Trained and Conscientious Instructors
—STUDENTS WELL PLACED—
Boise Twin Falls
Pocatello IDAHO Idaho Falls

See Also
Saturday's Education Page
for advertising of schools.

Cronin Team Hitting Well Enough in Spots—Northeastern Hopes Are on Upgrade

Red Sox Reach New High With 16 Hits Against A's

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox today met their first western opponent, the Detroit Tigers, confident that their famed batting attack can function against any type of pitching. Any doubt of their ability to treat left-handers and right-handers alike was removed during the most recent four games.

Although beaten in two of them, the Cronin team has done some fancy hitting during the last four starts. In two with the Yankees and two with the Athletics, the Fenway sluggers have managed a total of 44 safe drives, which averages 11 per game. Among the 44 were seven doubles, three triples and two home runs.

Hit Right-Handers

At the beginning of the season it was suggested outside of Boston that right-handed pitching would halt the Red Sox offense, despite the presence of six lifetime .300 hitters. It was pointed out that Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin, Joe Vosmik, Mike Higgins and Ben Chapman, who shoulder the bulk of the offense, are right-handed swingers, and naturally would be bothered by hurlers who throw from the right side.

But today the Red Sox can laugh at this theory. In averaging 11 hits for each nine innings in those last four starts, the boys looked at seven "righties" and only two "lefties." To make their potentiality even more prominent, it should be mentioned that one of the left-handers was the famous Gomez.

The locals reached a new season high yesterday when they got to Connie Mack's three pitchers for 16 hits. In fact, no Red Sox team has collected that many bingles since Sept. 6, 1937, when Manager Joe Cronin saw his athletes sink the Yankees with a 17 hit attack. However, only four names appearing in that late-season box score were on the field in yesterday's 13-to-1 triumph—Cronin, Cramer, Foxx and McNair. The largest previous output this year came last Saturday when Gomez and Stine yielded 12 hits in Yankee Stadium.

Four for Desautels

The Sox bunched 13 of their 16 safeties and scored all 13 runs in the first three innings yesterday. Taking advantage of six bases on balls over that stretch, they did not waste a hit. Thirteen for 13 suggests a timely offense.

The big hitters were Gene Desautels, with four singles in four times up and three runs batted in; Ben Chapman, with three singles in four tries and three mates driven home, and Joe Vosmik, who contributed a double and two singles, drove in one run and scored twice himself. Foxx and Higgins each had a pair of one-basers, while McNair added a double and Cramer a single.

The Desautels hits were clean and in different spots. Gene, usually a weak batter, singled to left in the first and second innings, lined one to right-center in the third, and made it four straight with a liner to right in the sixth.

Another encouraging note is yesterday's Fenway match was sounded by Johnny Marcum. "Footsie" pitched his third complete game in a row and it was easily his best. In beating the Yankees at Fenway on April 21, the big right-hander gave up 13 hits and two walks. In losing to Washington five days later, he again threw 13 balls that resulted in hits. But yesterday, with almost perfect control and a fast ball that jumped, John scattered seven Philadelphia hits and granted only one pass.

In only one inning, the fourth, did he allow more than a lone hit. In that frame the A's scored their run, but it was unearned. Bob Johnson, who had reached on the first of four errors by Pinky Higgins, came home after singles by Lodigiani and Hayes.

Higgins, incidentally, equalled the major league record by falling to pieces at third base. He made wild throws to first base in the fourth and fifth, and was charged with fumbles in the sixth and ninth. He handled the ball as if it were hot. But even the greatest have those bad days, and, fortunately, the errors did not affect the club's position in the standing.

As they plunged into the Detroit series, the locals were in third place with seven victories and six setbacks. Five percentage points separated them from the fourth-place Yankees.

Manager Cronin left the game in the third inning yesterday after being slightly spiked by Finney at second base. Eric McNair played shortstop from that point on.

Bobby Doerr took Marcum out of a troublesome spot with a sensational play in the third. With Finney on first, as a result of his single, Billy Werber drove a ground ball toward right field. The young second baseman dashed over, stabbed the ball with his glove hand, and while still out of position, made a quick throw at Cronin to force the flying Finney.

Swap Gridiron Signals for Baseball

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Jim Connolly and Frank Meehan

Two Football Players of Northeastern, Now Performing on the Baseball Diamond

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants' outfield equaled major league record for first time since 1911, having no putouts or assists in game with Boston.

Women's Golf Association

Standing

First Teams

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Midland	3	1	24	12
Central	3	1	22	14
Northern	3	1	20	16
The C. C.	3	1	20	16
Southern	1	3	11	25
Middlesex	0	4	10	26

Results Yesterday

Midland 5, The C. C. 4.
Northern 5, Central 4.
Southern 6, Middlesex 3.

Huskies' Mound Forces Please Coach Gallagher

Northeastern's chances of winding-up the season with a flurry of victories looked especially bright today as Coach Herb Gallager sent his team against Connecticut State at Storrs this afternoon.

Not only has Gus Rook, veteran pitcher, reached top form, but Gallagher has discovered another lad who can hold his own on the mound. He is Dave Gerry of Topsfield.

The tall sophomore has done stellar relief work in two previous Northeastern victories and made an impressive showing when he pitched until the ninth inning against Maine last week. He was removed in favor of a left-hander for strategy, but up until then Gerry had only yielded six hits and four runs.

Pitching Unnoticed

Dave did considerable pitching before coming to Northeastern, but he did not receive much advance publicity. His high school team played only the smaller schools, so his good work was overlooked, and in the summer he was the second pitcher for the Topsfield Tories.

He has responded well to coaching and Gallagher now is predicting a future for him. The Huskies now have a sophomore battery which should improve for the next two years. Gerry has been pitching to Charles Lowe of Medford, and the combination has been working out well.

Another hope in Northeastern's pitching corps is Frank Meehan, converted from first base to the mound this year. Meehan pitched his first game against Tufts on Patriots' Day and defeated the Jumbos, 5 to 1. Gallagher plans to start him again on Thursday when the Huskies meet Boston College at Huntington Field.

A Northeastern victory against the Eagles will help to atone for the defeat B. C. handed the Huskies on the gridiron last fall.

Football Stars

The team Gallagher will field Thursday has quite a football tinge. Meehan, who captained last year's eleven, will be on the mound, and behind the bat will be Jim Connolly of Waltham, backfield star. Four other gridmen who will face the Eagles on the diamond are Foxy Flumere, present third baseman, who was a reserve quarterback last year, while Rook has played both games as a regular.

Bill Little, in left field, and Alex Struzziero, who will play in right field, also were in the line-up against Gil Dobie's boys last year.

Northeastern's nine is quite optimistic for their chances of victory against the Eagles. They figure it this way. The Huskies beat Tufts, 5 to 1, and then the Jumbos turned around and defeated B. C., 2 to 1. But, as everyone knows, the game will not be decided on paper, but on the diamond.

Around the Hub

With the golf season still very young, one would think, by the low scores that are being posted these days, that the players have had months of practice. Some undoubtedly have spent part of the winter touring southern courses, but as a general rule most of the local players have been confined to indoor "swinging."

♪ ♪ ♪

Ted Bishop of Woodland has started this season off with some good golf and when the state amateur championship tournament rolls around you can figure on him as being one of the top favorites. Yesterday Bishop combined with Johnny Thoren, professional, to win the first N. E. P. G. A. amateur-professional tournament of the season at Woodland Golf Club. This pair took gross honors by netting a 71 and 67 for the low total of 138.

♪ ♪ ♪

There a triple tie in the W. G. A. district team standing today with Midland, Central, and Northern, holding three victories and one defeat apiece. Northern came forth yesterday to topple Central from the lead, 5 to 4. This was Central's first defeat. Midland kept in the race by downing The Country Club by the same score. Southern had a romp at the expense of Middlesex and went home with a 6-to-3 triumph.

♪ ♪ ♪

Alex Cormey of Belmont will never forget his golf match played yesterday at Lexington's Minute Man course. He teed off the 130-yard 15th hole with his No. 6 iron and then watched the ball drop into the cup for an ace, his first in 25 years of golf.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Greenkeepers' Club of New England staged a golf tournament yesterday at Weston and Paul Wamberg of the home club won the net honors with a card of 95—66. S. F. Harmon of Winthrop gained second place with a score of 100—71.

♪ ♪ ♪

With a card of 85—78 Matt Green of the Globe took class A honors yesterday in the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Norfolk.

♪ ♪ ♪

It's good to hear that Francis Ouimet is still out there hitting the old ball. He'll be taking Emery Straton's place today in Woodland's four-ball match against Wellesley.

♪ ♪ ♪

Golf's big four—Horton Smith, Jimmy Thompson, Lawson Little, and Harry Cooper—are scheduled for a return exhibition at Triggs Memorial Park course in Providence, May 17. They'll be back in this vicinity in all probability next September when the Belmont Open is scheduled.

♪ ♪ ♪

All of the local athletic heads and their assistants will gather at the Hotel Lenox tonight to fete Bill Cowell of New Hampshire. Bill is well liked by the athletic fraternity and tonight's affair should be quite an occasion. He is guest of honor at the Gridiron Club of Greater Boston dinner.

♪ ♪ ♪

A no-hit, no-run game always calls for hall-of-fame mention whether the pitcher accomplishing the feat is in high school, college, or professional ranks. Yesterday Walter Hughes of Medford High won himself the distinction of registering just such a game against Malden Catholic High. He fanned six and allowed only three bases on balls while his team batted over three runs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's freshman lost a hard one yesterday to the Brown yearlings at Providence. With two out in the eleventh inning the Bruins, by aid of a walk, pushed across the deciding marker to give them a 3-to-2 victory.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	10	3	.769
Washington	8	6	.571
Boston	7	6	.538
New York	8	7	.533
Chicago	5	6	.455
Detroit	5	8	.385
St. Louis	5	8	.385
Philadelphia	4	8	.333

Results May 2

Boston 13, Philadelphia 1.
New York 3, Washington 2.
Cleveland 11, Detroit 3.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	12	1	.923
Chicago	9	5	.643
Pittsburgh	8	5	.615
Boston	5	5	.500
Cincinnati	6	8	.429
Brooklyn	5	8	.385
St. Louis	4	9	.308
Philadelphia	2	10	.167

Results May 2

Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.
New York 7, Brooklyn 4.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

N. Y. U. 2, St. John's 2 (called after 17 innings).

Tennis

Brown 9, Providence 0.

Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

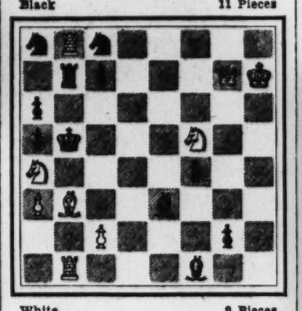
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 3, 1938

Problem No. 2033

By A. J. Fink

Black 11 Pieces



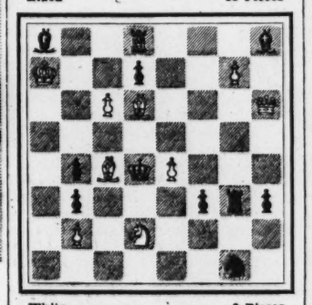
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Cincinnati Enquirer, 1933)

Problem No. 2034

By A. J. Fink

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Prize Problem, British Chess Magazine, 1914)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2031. R-KKt6

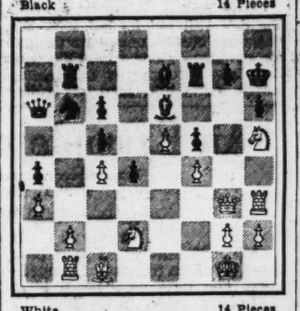
No. 2032.

1.	Q-B3	Kt-B4
2.	Q-B4ch	
1.	———	Kt-B5
2.	R-B5ch	
1.	———	Kt-B6
2.	B-B2	
1.	———	Kt-B7
2.	R-B6	
1.	———	K-Q5
2.	B-B2ch	

End-Game No. 406. After 1 BxKt, PxB, White should play 2 Q-R6. If 2 . . . PxKt; 3 P-B6! White threatens R-B4, and Black must give up at least the exchange.

End-Game No. 407

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

After 1 Kt-B3, QxP, White to play and win
(An interesting combination from Kupchik-Dake, in the National Championship just concluded.)

Notes

Reshevsky has once more shown himself to be the strongest American master. Going into the final round a half point ahead of Fine, with whom he was matched, he gradually built up so strong a position that Fine felt his winning chances were nil and agreed to a draw. Reshevsky won 10 games, and drew 6, with Fine, Kupchik, Bernstein, Horowitz, Reinfeld, and Cohen, making a score of 13-3. Fine won 11, lost 2, to Santasiere and Hanauer, and drew 3, with Reshevsky, Simonson, and Polland, making a score of 12½-3½. Simonson, 11-5, Horowitz, 10-6, and Kashdan, 9½-6½, were next in order.

The women's championship was played concurrently with the national championship, at Rockefeller Center, New York. A new figure in women's chess circles, N. May Karff, now of Boston, but formerly of Palestine and Vienna, was victorious with a score of 9½-½, the draw being with Mrs. Mary Bain, who was runner-up with 8½-1½. Third was Mrs. Adele Rivero, previous winner of this event, with 7½-2½.

The St. Louis district chess tournament, concluded early in April, was won by J. Edwin Woody. His score was 8½-2½. This was the first time Mr. Woody, a young player, has won this event. Harry Lew was second with 8-3. R. S. Scrivener, formerly of Memphis, winner in 1936 and 1937, was third with 7½-3½.

This game, played in the closing rounds of the national championship, shows Reshevsky disposing of a threatening rival. The thirty-fourth move is delightful.

Slav Defense

Reshevsky White	Simonson Black	Reshevsky White	Simonson Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 B-Kt5	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 QR-KB	BxB
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	23 RxB	R-K
4 Kt-B3	PxP	24 Q-Kt3	P-Kt3
5 P-K3	B-B4	25 KR-B5	R-K2
6 BxP	P-K3	26 KR-B4	R-Q
7 Castles	QKt-Q2	27 Q-Kt5	Q-K
8 P-KR3	B-Q3	28 R-R4	Q-B
9 Q-K2	Kt-K5	29 QR-B4	QR-Q2
10 Kt-Q2	QKt-B3	30 R-B6	R-K3
11 KKtxKt	KtxKt	31 KR-B4	Q-R6
12 B-Q3	KtxKt	32 K-R2	RxR
13 PxKt	BxB	33 QxR	QxRP
14 QxB	Castles	34 P-Q5!	R-Kt2
15 R-Kt	Q-K2	35 PxP	R-Kt
16 P-KB4	KR-Q	36 P-B4	Q-K7
17 P-K4	Q-Q2	37 QxPch	K-R
18 P-K5	B-B	38 P-B7	R-QB
19 P-B5	PxP	39 Q-B6ch	Resigns
20 RxBP	P-QKt3		

Another game from the national championship. After allowing his P position to be badly broken up on the K side, at the expense of development, Fine was able to force through with a pretty and unexpected Kt sacrifice.

Caro-Kann Defense

Cohen White	Fine Black	Cohen White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	14 B-K3	Kt-Kt5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 BxB	KtxB
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	16 P-QB3	RxRch
4 KtxP	B-B4	17 KxR	R-Qch
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	18 K-B2	KtxBP!!
6 Kt-R3	Kt-Q2	19 P-Kt4	KtxR
7 Kt-B4	P-K4	20 KtxKt	Kt-K5
8 KtxB	RPxKt	21 Q-K3	Q-Kt5
9 PxP	Q-R5	22 K-Kt2	Q-Q8
10 P-K6	PxP	23 QxKt	R-Q7ch
11 Q-K2	Castles	24 K-R3	Q-B8ch
12 B-Q2	KKt-B3	25 K-Kt3	Q-Kt7ch
13 Castles	B-B4	Resigns	

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	18	12	.600
Hollywood	17	13	.567
Sacramento	17	13	.567
Los Angeles	16	14	.533
San Diego	15	15	.500
San Francisco	14	16	.467
Seattle	13	18	.419
Oakland	11	20	.355

Results May 2

No games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.

RED SOX vs. DETROIT

Seats at Kennedy baseball ticket office Hub. 2195

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Three Relay Carnivals

Last Friday and Saturday saw the holding of three big Relay Carnivals in the United States and there is much interesting reading for those interested in college track and field sports as the result of the remarkable exhibitions of speed, power and dexterity exhibited by the contenders in that trio of games. New meet records, more than one of which bettered former American marks, were hung up right and left. As the first of these events ever to be held the Penn Relay Carnival at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, attracted the largest field and most attention. There was only one regrettable feature connected with it and that was the weather conditions which prevailed on Saturday. Despite the fact that on that day the athletes were forced to compete in a downpour of rain, the two-day performances resulted in no less than 11 new records being placed on the books and two of them were new American marks. In addition another record was tied. The Drake Relays, which are to the Central West what the Penn Relays are to the East, evidently decided that they could not let the East surpass them in the way of record-breaking performances and so when the final race had been concluded at Des Moines, just 12 new records were ready for the printing press. The third of the relays was the one which Harvard sponsored at Boston. This was only the second year of the meet and yet it drew over 500 athletes and no less than 19 new records were made. This gives a grand total of 42 new records for just three college meets.

Coach Dean Cromwell
Southern California

More Due to Tumble

When one stops and considers that the outdoor season, particularly in the East, is just getting started, he cannot but marvel over the way many of the college and school athletes performed last week end. On the Pacific Coast the athletes have been competing for some time and have already served notice that they are going to make things very warm for the easterners when they come together in such meets as the I. C. 4-A. and the N. C. A. A. championships in June. While we are ready to concede that they will win more than their share of the events in which they are to take part, we can see, by the showing of the easterners on Friday and Saturday, that top performances are going to be required, with many new records as a result. And there are three athletes who, before the first of the year, were practically unknown outside of their own localities, who are going to be meet record-breakers, or we shall be greatly surprised. They are Lorin Day of Southern California, in the pole vault; Nick Vakmanic of Pennsylvania State College in the javelin throw, and Fred Wolcott of Rice in the high hurdles.

East vs. West

The Penn and Drake relay results also gave those who like to compare eastern and western performances a very good chance to see which section of the country had the best athletes. There were 17 events which were held in both relays and of them Pennsylvania surpassed in nine while Drake led in eight, which shows there is really little to choose between the two. An analysis of the districts from which the winners came shows that of the Pennsylvania winners, only four were from the East, while five were from the Central West and one from the South. Of the eight Drake winners five were from the Central West and three from the South, which shows that, taking the winners at both relays, we find nine were from the Central West, four from the South and four from the East. With more than a month of competition still remaining, the battle for individual and team championships promises to be keener than ever before and the winners will certainly deserve their victories.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Early Schedule Favors Giants

The Giants were in the West today, firmly settled in first place as a result of their success in the East. Off to a great start, perhaps their best under Bill Terry, the New Yorkers can thank the schedule makers. If rain does not postpone their current series in Cincinnati, the champs will have played the first 16 games against teams that a majority of the experts picked to finish in the second division of the National League.

In pre-season reckoning, the Phillies, Dodgers, Bees and Reds figured to be out of the money by early October. As the Giants opened in Cincinnati today they owned 12 victories in 13 starts, gained by the simple method of taking six straight from the Dodgers, three straight from the Phillies and three out of four from Boston.

Play 10 in West

While the Terrymen were touching these soft spots, the Cubs, Cardinals and Pirates have played among themselves in the West.

The Giants this morning had put together 11 in a row and were 3½ games in front of their closest rivals, the Cubs. Following the Cincinnati series, which includes three contests, the leaders move on to Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis. The schedule calls for 10 games on western territory. If Terry can bring his team back to the Polo Grounds without injury to that lead, he will have won over many of the critics who backed the Cubs at the start of the season.

Now that Terry has almost entirely abandoned the old system of playing for one run, some of the boys in the press row are criticizing his strategy of the past. However, a system that brought two successive pennants to the Polo Grounds can hardly be open for criticism.

The first-place occupants made it six straight over the Dodgers yesterday, 7 to 4, as left-handed Cliff Melton gained his fourth mound victory of the campaign. The lanky mountaineer yielded only six hits and pitched shutout ball until the seventh. By that time he had a 5-to-0 lead. Ripple, Leiber and Moore hit homers behind Melton.

Out of New York yesterday came the news that Burgess Whitehead, Terry's regular second baseman, would be lost to the team indefinitely. He needs a complete rest and has been placed on the retired list. Meanwhile, Lou Chiozza will continue at second. Lou has been an able substitute.

Medwick Homer

A big eighth inning, in which they scored four runs and Joe Medwick hit a homer, enabled the Cardinals to score over the Cubs yesterday, 6 to 3. Lon Warneke pitched for the Red Birds. At Cincinnati, the Reds again beat the falling Pirates, 8 to 6. The Redlegs now have taken three in a row from the former league leaders.

The Washington Senators—or Nationals, as Clark Griffith would like to have them called—who have been the real surprise club of the American League to date, dropped a close 3-to-2 decision to the Yankees yesterday. Joe Di Maggio hit his second homer in two days for New York. Washington retained second place, however, and opened a home stand against the West today only 2½ games behind the leading Indians.

The Red Sox pounded Connie Mack's weak pitching corps for 16 hits and a 13-to-1 triumph. Johnny Marcum pitched for the Sox, giving up seven scattered hits. The lone Philadelphia run was unearned. At Cleveland, the Indians scored 10 runs in the fourth inning to defeat the Tigers, 11 to 3.

Where to Go for
Luncheon · Tea · Dinner
In Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

PARIS, FRANCE
PRUNIER
9 rue Duphot
PARIS
Paris' famous fish Restaurant, Oysters, Shell Fish, Lobsters, all kinds of fish and caviar sent anywhere.
TRAKTIR
16 avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris
LONDON
72, St. James' Street, S. W. 1

PARIS, FRANCE
Tea Rooms
MARQUISE DE SÉVIGNÉ
11, Bd de la Madeleine
100, Avenue Paul Doumer
1, Place Victor Hugo

AT THE
Eagle Restaurant
4, rue du Marché St. Honore
You will find excellent AMERICAN FOOD

(Near Paris)
FONTAINEBLEAU *(Near Paris)*
RESTAURANT
Hotel de L'AIGLE NOIR
Opposite famous Château
Renowned Cooking
Fixed Prices: Frs. 28 and Frs. 35

Louis Sherry
6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES
LIGHT LUNCHES · TEAS
ICE CREAM SODAS

Tudor Tea Rooms
at W. H. SMITH & SONS
248 rue de Rivoli, Paris
(near Place de la Concorde)
OVER THE BOOKSHOP
Delicious Anglo-American light meals.

國樂江申
CHINESE RESTAURANT
"ELYSÉES-SHANG-HAI"
5, RUE DU COLISÉE, Champs Elysées
LUNCHES, DINNERS

PENY
3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine
LUNCH FOR Frs. 16.- TEAS
SODA FOUNTAIN
American Layer Cakes a Speciality
Telephone: Anjou 06-75

DANISH PASTRY SHOP
4 Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away or delivered.
Scandinavian lunch. Frs. 12.50 and Frs. 16.-
Beverage and cake included. Tel. Opéra 08-28

Margaret
41 rue Saint-Augustin (near 34 Avenue de l'Opéra)
LUNCHEONS — TEAS
The Best American Layer Cakes and Pies.
Home-made Candies—Ice Cream Sodas
Phone: Opéra 27-84

AU CANETON
3, rue de la Bourse
Russian and French Restaurant
Famous for Blinis
ORCHESTRA

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

CASINO
First-Class
Terrace Restaurant
Large and exclusive Cafe-Concert
TROUT-INN

LUCERNE

Bristol früher Seehof
DIAT-RESTAURANT
PILATUSSTR. 3 DIREKT AM BAHNHOF
Vegetarian Restaurant and Tea Room

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Lensvelt Nicola
Vijverberg—Tournooiveld
THE HAGUE
Lunches Teas
Cakes Candies

THE HAGUE (HOLLAND)
RR
N.V. RESTAURANT ROYAL
High class renowned cuisine
IN SUMMER
Restaurant Boerderij "Mearrust"
Warmond, near The Hague

ENGLAND

LONDON

THE
Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
Open on Sunday — Moderate Prices
Meringues and Fudge
Brioches and Croissants

The Chelsea Pensioner
108a Kings Road, S. W. 3. Ken. 9619
Entrance in Anderson Street
Open 10 a. m. - 12 p. m.
For modern meals in Old Chelsea.
Salads, Sandwiches, Fruit Lunches, Home-made things to take away.

THE BUTTERY HATCH
LONDON
Light Lunches Teas, etc.
Open till 6:30
46 Broadway Westminster, S. W. 1
(SWEDISH)

NORWICH

The County Restaurant
Davey Place, NORWICH
LUNCHEONS
GRILLS
TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Pastries
Tel. 3235

SHERBORNE (Dorset)

THE THREE WISHES
Telephone 164
SHERBORNE DORSET
Home Made Cakes and Sweets
LUNCHEONS AND TEAS
ARTS AND CRAFTS
9 a. m.-6:30 p. m. Sundays 3-6 p. m.

Managers
of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Where to Dine
NEW YORK, N. Y.

"IT'S DIFFERENT"
BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
52 Stone St., Just East of Broad St.
Service 11-2
CLOSED SATURDAYS

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—53rd Season
Opens Tom'w 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Tickets at all prices 2 Weeks in Advance—.25, .50, .75, $1. No tax
1st SUNDAY POPS
MAY 8 at 8:30

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4980
Joan Crawford—Spencer Tracy
"MANNEQUIN"
Katharine Hepburn—Cary Grant
"BRINGING UP BABY"
Wed. Review
"RUGGLES OF RED GAP"
"HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Walter Huston—James Stewart
"OF HUMAN HEARTS"
New MARCH OF TIME
Robert Benchley—"How to Vote"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

BOSTON GARDEN
Twice Daily 2 & 8 Doors Open 1 & 7
NOW This Week Only
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
10,000 MARVELS including GARGANTUA THE GREAT, Largest Gorilla in Captivity
"NEPAL", Magnificent New Spectacle
Bring 'Em Back Alive FRANK BUCK
TERRELL JACOBS, The Lion King and Unprecedented Host of Circus Champions
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3 Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony Until 1 P.M. 75c Plus Tax
Tickets at BOSTON GARDEN & FILENE'S

NOW AT POPULAR PRICES!
'IN OLD CHICAGO'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ 1 P. M. Any Seat
ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Eves. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Business Brings Bill of Indictment Against Administration

Austria Defaults As Germany Bars Money Transfers

BERLIN, May 3 (AP)—Transfer of money due foreign holders of Austrian Government, municipal or private loans, was banned today, retroactive to April 30 by a Government decree. It applied to the new German state the German transfer moratorium of 1933 and other financial laws restricting interest and amortization on foreign loans.

All payments due foreigners must be made by Austrian debtors to the Reichsbank in German marks. The Reichsbank in turn will notify the foreigners, crediting them with the amount received.

NEW YORK (AP)—The German Government failed to provide funds to meet the May 1 coupon payment on two issues of Austrian dollar bonds, and the issue—the first to come up for interest payment since the mid-March Nazification of Austria—went into default.

The National City Bank, fiscal agent for the City of Vienna 6 per cent bonds, and the New York Trust Company, trustee for the 7½ per cent bonds of the Tyrol Hydro-Electric Company, both said they had received no funds from the German Reichsbank to meet the coupon payments and were forced to default on them.

At the National City Bank, it was said, that Vienna Municipal authorities had made an effort to obtain authorization from the Reichsbank to meet the payment but had been unsuccessful.

There are some $4,300,000 of the City of Vienna bonds outstanding and around $2,000,000 of the Hydro-Electric Company issue.

Full payment was made on City of Graz 8 per cent bonds by the trustee, the Chase National Bank. The bank, however, pointed out that the indenture of this issue required that the funds for coupon payments be deposited with the trustee at least 45 days before date of payment, and that the funds had been received prior to the German seizure of Austria on March 13. There is only around $340,000 outstanding of this loan.

According to authoritative estimates, there is around $30,000,000 in Austrian dollar bonds outstanding —not all of which, however, is in the hands of the American public.

Of this, some $20,000,000 is in the Republic of Austria 7 per cent bonds, on which the next coupon payment is due July 1. J. P. Morgan & Co. is the fiscal agent of this issue, but the money is not turned over to the banking house for payment until a few days before the date.

Bill Allows Unused Farm Cotton Quotas To Be Reallocated

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill permitting reallocation of unused farm cotton quotas within states won approval of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

Senator Lee (D) of Oklahoma said the committee agreed to the proposal after limiting its application to this season's crop. He added that the provision would "remove many inequities" of the new crop control program, especially in states that grow other crops along with cotton.

He estimated that 300,000 acres of cotton quotas to farms in Oklahoma were unplanted and could be reassigned by the Secretary of Agriculture, if the measure was enacted. Texas, and from 750 to 1,000 acres location of about 125,000 acres in Mr. Lee said it would permit realin certain counties in Arkansas.

Loans to Business Continue to Drop

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Banks in 101 leading cities reported their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined for the eleventh consecutive week in the week ended April 22.

Banks in New York City alone reduced business loans by $19,000,000 and the net decline for banks in the 101 cities was $21,000,000.

Banks in the Chicago district sold $43,000,000 of Government securities during the week but banks elsewhere generally added to their portfolios of Federal securities, causing a net increase for the 101 cities of $10,000,000.

Packard Shows $389,340 Loss

DETROIT (AP)—The consolidated balance sheet of the Packard Motor Car Co. and subsidiary companies showed a net loss of $389,340 for the first quarter of 1938, after all charges, including taxes and depreciation. For the like period of 1937 the company reported a net profit of $2,610,701.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 16
Eliot Savings Bank	May 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 16
Wildey Savings Bank	May 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Brockton Savings Bank	May 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

Record Price Paid For Treasury Bills

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Treasury announced a record high price was paid for its 91-day bills.

The average price for $50,000,000 of the securities was 99.992 per cent for $100 face value. This is equivalent to borrowing money at 33/1000 of 1 per cent. Last week, similar securities brought an average price of $99.991, equivalent to 37/1000 of 1 per cent interest.

Officials attributed the unprecedented bids to the large pool of idle money in the banks as the result of credit expansion phases of President Roosevelt's economic program.

Britain and Japan Arrange Servicing Of Chinese Loans

LONDON (AP)—The British Government has announced a "temporary" settlement with Japan by which Chinese customs receipts will be used to meet in full the servicing of China's foreign loans based on such receipts.

The announcement was made in a communique which said duties levied in ports in Japanese-occupied territory in China will continue to be deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank.

(The Yokohama Specie Bank is Japan's semi-official foreign trade and exchange organ. Customs collections at Chinese ports which have come under Japanese control have been banked in it.

(Foreign loans and Boxer rebellion indemnities held chiefly by the United States, Britain, France, and Japan, total about $216,000,000.)

"Foreign loan quotas," which will be remitted to the inspector general of customs, the communiqué said, will be treated "as the first charge on (cstoms) revenue after deducting maintenance expenses of customs administration and certain customs payments and grants."

Japan, it said, informed Britain of these "temporary measures they propose to take during the period of hostilities."

Britain approved and, it added, understood the United States and France "do not propose to raise any objection to the temporary application of these arrangements."

Britain agreed to arrangements by which Japan would receive arrears and future payments on her portion of the Boxer indemnities and the 1913 reorganization loan.

The communiqué said the settlement, "which is subject to reconsideration in event of a radical change occurring in economic conditions, "seemed the best way to safeguard the interests of Chinese bondholders and "thereby to assist in maintaining China's credit."

It made no mention of the position of the inspector general of customs, Sir Frederick Maze, although Japan was understood to want to replace him with a Japanese official.

Japan also was believed at first to have held that only customs receipts in Shanghai should be used for foreign loan service instead of in all Japanese-occupied ports, as stated in the communiqué.

Britain was understood to have tried to have the receipts deposited in a British or Chinese bank.

Federal Deficit Is $1,270,670,707 First 10 Months of Year

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The Federal deficit mounted to $1,270,670,707 in the first 10 months of the fiscal year, the Treasury reported today, as compared with $2,154,685,287 for the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Budget estimates indicate the excess of expenditures over income will rise to $1,544,000,000 in the remaining two months.

Both expenditures and receipts have run steadily ahead of last year. Expenditures in the 10 months' period of the present fiscal year totaled $6,362,987,637, compared with $6,246,183,898 in the similar period last year. Receipts totaled $5,092,316,930 in the 10 months, compared with $4,091,498,610 in the corresponding period last year.

The Federal debt on April 30 was $37,509,946,998, an increase of $1,085,333,266 for the 10 months. It had decreased $46,355,156 since the first of April due to the spending of desterilized gold.

Gen. Motors Pays 25c on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, the same as paid in the preceding quarter.

Payment will be made June 13 to holders of record May 12.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred was declared payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 11.

Present officers of the corporation, headed by Alfred P. Sloan, chairman, were re-elected at an organization meeting of directors.

Eastern Air Lines Has Record Passenger Month

NEW YORK (AP)—E. V. Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., announced the company had broken its record for revenue passengers carried during the month of Apil, with 14,350 booked on three routes.

The number of revenue passengers carried for the 30-day period was 53 per cent above that for the same month in 1937. The routes covered were those from Miami to New York, New York-Houston and Chicago-Miami.

Railway Earnings Decline 86.9 P. C. In First Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—Earnings by Class 1 railroads for the first quarter of 1938 were $19,276,663 compared with net railway operating income of $147,514,808, in the same quarter of 1937, a decrease of 86.9 per cent, the Association of American Railroads reported.

The association said the income represented a return of 0.39 per cent on railroad property investment, compared with 2.95 per cent for the first quarter last year and 3.48 per cent in 1930.

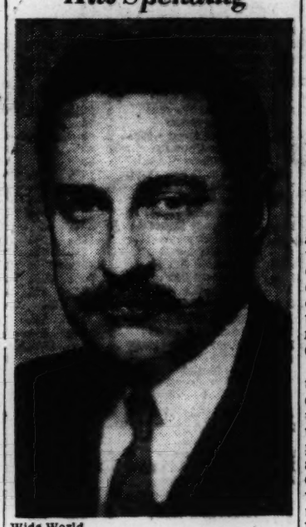
Gross operating revenues for the three months totaled $813,334,757 compared with $1,031,172,599 for the same period in 1937 and $1,316,100,042 for the same period in 1930. The decrease was 21.1 per cent below 1937 and 38.2 per cent below 1930.

Operating expenses for the first quarter of 1938 totaled $677,114,056 compared with $763,873,756 for the same period last year and $1,026,147,037 for the same period in 1930. Operating expenses were 11.4 per cent less than in the first quarter of 1937 and 34 per cent below 1930.

March net operating income reported by the Class 1 roads totaled $14,470,444 compared with $69,881,244 in March last year and $60,046,885 in the same month of 1930.

March gross operating revenues were $283,074,963 against $377,725,321 in March, 1937, and $447,314,318 in March, 1930. Operating expenses in March totaled $229,064,686 compared with $266,198,097 in the same month last year and $347,107,974 in March, 1930.

Hits Spending



Wide World

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank of New York

Meyers to Quit FCA; Joins Cornell Staff

WASHINGTON, (AP)—William I. Meyers said he would retire in the fall as governor of the Farm Credit Administration to become head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University.

He will succeed Prof. George Warren, a former advisor to President Roosevelt, who is retiring.

Mr. Meyers said his appointment, made recently by Cornell's board of trustees, would be effective July 1, but that he planned to remain in his present post until the opening of the university's fall term.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After geeing and hawing the previous week, the stock market last week lit out on a straight furrow. It resumed the downtrend. When you look at the charts, it almost seems as though the stomping around of prices in the middle of the month was that old-fashioned thing called "distribution," for which those who got out thanked the President for his debt-expansion program which promptly reversed itself into a debt-reduction program through the inactive gold fund.

Anyway, the market has now gone down and closed the wide gap left on that enthusiastic Saturday morning when a surprised Wall Street woke up to find the reorganization bill defeated, and prices have now lost almost exactly half their gains from the bear-market bottom in March to top of the April rally. They rose from about 100 to about 120, and now they are back to about 110.

Bonds Sluggish All Week

The decline was jaded. On only two days did volume barely exceed 500,000 shares. Saturday's 150,000 shares made it the smallest two-hour session since 1934, with most customers' men leaning out the window to watch the parade of the World's Fair of 1939. On that day New York Central did not open until after 11 o'clock. Even the board-markers looked out the windows. The Curb did 14,000 shares in the first hour.

Bond markets were correspondingly sluggish, as indeed they were all week. Perhaps they needed the rest. It is estimated that in the first seven days after the President's thrift-in-reverse speech between $2,000,000,000 and $2,500,000,000 of Government bonds were traded. The monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, issued last week, was almost excited about it.

So it was natural that Governments and high-grade bonds should have a rest. Through the week they were "quiet and easier," then "quiet but firm." But the stock market's dullness was more remarkable. In an era of inactivity it outdid itself in inactivity. The week was one long siesta.

Good News Ignored

Perhaps the briefest way to explain why stocks went down in the intervals of this folding of the arms in sleep is to say that people here apparently feel all the good news has come and gone. Pump-priming —where is it? Reorganization bill defeat—history! and besides they are talking of its resurrection. Hope of early Congressional adjournment? —snow upon the desert's dusty face! And then the chart-readers say we are still in a bear market, which, in the vernacular, means that the stock market won't smile for good news even if it is good news.

For instance, there were two very strikingly favorable items of important news during the week. First U. S. Steel reported that it had come within a shade of covering its fixed charges in the first quarter though its shipments were only 35.3 per cent of capacity. This meant that the "pay-point for Steel must be around 36 or at least well under 40 per cent. Now everyone in this neck of Manhattan except perhaps at 71 Broadway would have vowed that the pay-point for U. S. Steel used to be around 45 per cent and must have been raised by the wage increases to at least 50 per cent, maybe more.

Then came Bethlehem on Thursday with the same kind of report. (They usually follow each other that way. Big Steel makes its quarterly report on the last Tuesday of the next month, and Little Steel on the last Thursday, and they're usually in the same week.) Bethlehem's president, Eugene Grace, said the paypoint was between 35 and 40 per cent. That clinched it. A fortnight earlier he had allowed offhand that the company was probably in the black for March, but the commentators put that down to shipbuilding.

The stock market rallied slightly Wednesday morning on the U. S. Steel news; sold off Friday morning on the Bethlehem news.

With its blue glasses on, it studied more carefully the General Motors first-quarter report. On sales down only 25 per cent from last year Motors reported 14 cents per share against 99 cents. The 14 cents was the lowest since 1933, but in 1933 (when 11 cents was earned) volume was only half of this recent first quarter. Operating costs have certainly increased. An additional explanation, or perhaps the same one in other form, is that the slump came so fast General Motors has had difficulty in adjusting its flexible costs downward.

But General Motors is thought to have done better than its competitors. And the seasonal peak of motor sales is thought to have been passed. And Chrysler is expected to bring out a poor report. So the motor shares have been weak.

Other business news back of the market remains poor. March tire shipments were 50 per cent below March, 1933, though 22 per cent above February. Steel operations slumped back to 32 per cent. Some concessions are reported in steel scrap. And, more important, American Can has notified its customers that price-shading on tinplate has come to its ears, and if this is confirmed or continued it will demand the same concessions (to be later handed on to its customers) from its own supplier (which is Carnegie-Illinois, largest operating subsidiary of U. S. Steel).

Washington news had singularly little influence on the market after recent weeks. The proposed rail legislation is considered skim milk.

Tax Exempts Refuse to Rise

The loan fund to help furloughed rail workers is a relief, not a recovery measure, and the third leg of the stool is the proposal that roads be allowed to borrow from the RFC without getting the ICC to say they are in safe financial condition (Street skeptics have asked ever since this became law how the ICC was to know). This sounds as though it would let the border-line roads in for easy borrowings, which is bullish, except that Jesse Jones says he will be as strict as ever about collateral, which is bearish; but on the other hand, he says the RFC won't take market value as a gauge of collateral value, which is bullish; so nobody knows.

The lack-lustre response of the Street to Washington news extended to the shelving of the wages-and-hours bill Friday, which brought only a brief rally, and to the President's trust-busting speech after the market's close Friday, which was followed by Saturday's dozing tape. The government bond market and the market for tax-exempts of all kinds said that the President's speech on tax-exempts would come to naught; for real action on the speech would have in theory stopped all future exempt issues and in practice thrown the market for all future issues into great legal confusion—in any case making it very desirable to own the present tax-exempt issues, but they didn't move up. Comment in the Street was that the President ought to include among his advisors men with a passion for the law as well as for anonymity.

Bill Rates at Record Low

True, municipals were strong, bidding was active, and some reached new highs. New York City 4¼s of 1981 were up 6 points in two weeks. But the rise was not attributed to the tax-exemption speech; it was laid to a correction of price-disparity caused by the recent rise in governments.

The desterilization program has driven bill rates down to the lowest on record. Last week's $50,000,000 went at a bank discount equal to 0.037. At this vanishing point rumors are the Treasury will have to extend maturities to 180 or 270 days. June financing will apparently be limited to refunding the $618,000,000 maturity, with the $250,000,000 of bills to be paid off out of working balance, so that there won't be another major Treasury financing until September.

The regular survey of the investment banking business recently inaugurated by the local Reserve Bank shows little financing currently contemplated. Commodities generally were weak again. May wheat at a 4-year low, the averages at a new low for the current bear market.

Pause in Reforms Vital Need For Business Now, Says Aldrich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3 — Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of Chase National Bank of New York, led a score of American business men in a rising chorus of protest against the New Deal, its spending program, its taxes, its tempo of reform and its labor policies as about two thousand of their colleagues settled down to the exchange of views provided them at the second day's session of the annual meeting of the United States Cahmber of Commerce.

Some cognizance continued to be taken of the unofficial effort of the chamber's leadership to keep the attacks on an impersonal basis. But the remarks became increasingly pointed and the applause of the audience mounted as speakers dug deeper into the bill of indictment which business has brought here to Washington to elaborate while President Roosevelt cruises somewhere on the Atlantic.

Only one mild voice of support for general Administration policies was raised during the 24-hour period, while the others ranged across the entire field of business complaint which exempted only one high ranking member of the Administration and one policy from the sweeping chorus of criticism. The exempted leader was Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the one policy was Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade agreement policy in favor of which several voices were heard.

Hits Karl Marx Theories

More than anything else these businessmen resented efforts of the Administration during the past year to segregate "good business" from "bad," "big" business from "little" business, and business from the rest of the national community. The speakers insisted again and again that all business and the welfare of the community are one, that damage of some hurts all and that, in the language emblazoned on huge red, white and blue banners hung in the courtyard of the splendid Chamber of Commerce Building, "what helps business helps you" and "what hurts business hurts you."

The only comfort the New Dealers could get out of the session was from the remarks of Charles F. Palmer of Atlanta, Georgia, a man in the building business, who told the chamber that his section of the country is experiencing better times since its people learned to be "forsters" instead of "againsters." He described how such New Deal agencies as the Federal Housing Administration had helped business in his section and suggested that the other members of the chamber would be better off if they would "stop being 'againsters.'"

The views of other speakers ranged from those of W. Walter Williams of Seattle, Oregon, who referred to "the effects of the present Roosevelt depression—or the recession (pardon me, gentlemen)," and appealed for a return to "rugged individualism," to those of Mr. Aldrich, who examined the current spending program in an exhaustive address which drew the careful attention of the assembled delegates of uneasy business.

Mr. Aldrich, who traced the President's, and the New Deal's, spending theories back to "the theory of crises presented in erude form by Karl Marx," argued that they have been demonstrated untrue by the nation's experience of the past five years, that they have been discarded by the best economists of today, and that unless abandoned they will lead to an inflationary collapse which will destroy the credit of the Government and carry the entire financial structure of the country down with it. He pointed out that if this should happen it would mean destruction of the entire social security program and of savings bank deposits.

Debt "Dangerously High"

"We have already increased our national debt to a dangerously high level in reliance upon this theory in the past five years," he said, "with results which have not been reassuring." He quoted President Roosevelt's assurance that "as citizen income rises, let us not forget that Government expenditures will go down and Government receipts will go up." Mr. Aldrich pointed out that during the past five years citizen income has gone up and so have tax receipts. But he submitted that Government expenditures have not gone down, but rather continued to increase "when our government proceeds on this theory."

Attacking criticisms of overproduction, Mr. Aldrich said "the prevailing view among economists is that a general over-production is an impossibility" and went on to state:

"If prices, wage rates and other rates of exchange are left flexible and free, we usually get out of trouble of this sort quickly enough. . . . If, however, there is interference with the freedom of the markets, whether by private monopoly or by Government policy, readjustments are retarded and periods of depression are prolonged."

The New York banker struck another popular theme of the chamber's session on the subject of reform. He said that "reforms which, coming one by one, would be sound and helpful, can generate chaos if they come so quickly that men cannot adjust themselves to all of them simultaneously." "I think," he went on, "that nothing is more needed at the present time than a prolonged period of quiet, not a three to six months' breathing spell, but two or three years' breathing spell, during which both Government and business can consolidate, modify and assimilate what has already been done, and during which also it will be possible to study quietly the basis of further reform."

Endorses Hull Program

Mr. Aldrich's speech was scheduled to cover the reciprocal tariff program and spending. He devoted only the first of 13 pages to the tariff program, endorsing it broadly and concluding that "it is not necessary for me to argue before this audience that Secretary Hull's program is worthy of support."

Several other speakers divided their attitude similarly. Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, was scheduled to speak on world peace through world trade. He endorsed Mr. Hull and his trade program, but deviated into an indictment of most other New Deal policies by listing them under the heading of internal trade barriers. He included in his list "excessive corporate taxes," "class feeling," "political strife," and "unjust criticism of business."

George P. Auld, New York accountant, was an exception to this procedure. Scheduled to talk on the trade agreements, he kept exclusively to that subject, giving the Hull program the most energetic endorsement of many it received during the day. Referring to the hue and cry which went up in some parts of New England over the shoe imports permitted under the new Czechoslovakian agreement, he declared that "exaggerations and misrepresentations like these are fast alienating fair-minded persons, who some time ago began to wonder whether some of the opponents of the program really want a fair consideration of its possible benefits to the whole people."

Individual Enterprise at Stake

And in concluding, Mr. Auld warned that "if our industries are unprepared to make the concessions that seem to be called for and if their point of view prevails, we shall soon be face to face with some form of social-economic organization in this country which will express only faintly, if at all, the ideals of individual enterprise upon which the republic was founded."

George R. Davis, president of the chamber, emphasized in discussing "What Helps Business," the current attempt of the organization to counter the New Deal's suggestions of conflicting interest with the concept of the solidarity of interest of all groups in the community.

"It is obvious," he said, "that we cannot solve the grave problems now before us by focussing our attention upon a particular segment of business, by attempting to readjust a part and ignoring the whole. We cannot cure our ills by improving the lot of the worker and shutting our eyes upon the consumer and investor. We cannot smooth the way for manufacturing by giving banking a black eye. We cannot lift "little" business out of the mud by pushing "big" business in or make way for "big" business by elbowing "little" business aside.

Among other speakers were B. C. Babcock, president of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, who urged a campaign against taxes on the ground that they harm the entire community rather than only business, and Morris S. Tremaine, comptroller of the State of New York, who said that the profit motive should be encouraged "rather than hedged about with punitive taxes."

Bank Examination Forms Soon Ready

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Standardized methods of Federal bank examinations will be ready in about 10 days, a Treasury spokesman said today following a conference of Government banking officials.

Representatives of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Comptroller of the Currency presented to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau preliminary recommendations for bank examining methods agreed upon in a series of conferences.

The recommendations, it was reported, deal with definitions for classifying various kinds of loans, valuing investments, accounting of investment profits and similar issues.

Mr. Morgenthau said recently that President Roosevelt asked him to determine how far bank examining work of the three agencies could be co-ordinated without legislation.

Studebaker Corp. Reports Loss for First Quarter

SOUTH BEND, Ind., (AP)—The Studebaker Corporation had an operating loss of $1,072,352 in the first quarter of 1938, compared with an operating profit of $699,459 for the period last year, according to a statement released by Paul G. Hoffman, president.

Net current assets at $10,820,257 showed a decline of $389,117. Current assets were three and one-half times current liabilities. Total sales for the quarter were $8,705,512. Passenger and commercial cars totaled 10,173.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Charming two-room apartment, furnished, three exposures; middle May to Sept. New Rochelle 7037.

N. Y. C., 235 East 73rd Street. (Apt. 4-D)—Attractive 2-room housekeeping apartment, fully equipped kitchen, double exposure, cool, quiet, tastefully furnished, piano, library. MR. SCOTT. BU. 8-8838.

N. Y. C., 327 Central Park West (Apt. 8-E)—Nicely furnished three rooms, cross ventilation; near church. RI. 9-5123 before 11 A. M. and after 5:30 P. M.

SUBLET summer, three large furnished rooms, kitchen and bath, moderate rent. R. ELLIOTT, 618 Academy St., N. Y. C., Apt. 2-L.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 156th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMIGGYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARMSON AGENCY, 481 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses; also practical governesses, infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Dn. 4-5943.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7833 Pottinger & Fear
372 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
37 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3622

FOR SALE

WALNUT bed, box spring, hair mattress, fine condition. 128 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 8481.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

PENS AND PENCILS REPAIRED
Average Price, 25c-75a
All Makes Sold
THE PEN HOUSE
92 Tremont St., Boston. CAP. 5374

FURNITURE

DESK — Martha Washington, mahogany, beautifully marked, excellent condition; also mahogany dresser. Tel. ASP. 6184 or HAN. 7166, Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready-to-wear.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE for country place, 40 miles from New York City; wife for general housework; man to run car and look after garden. Write Box G-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN, white, experienced cook-butler-chauffeur, outside work, permanent; Connecticut for summer; family two adults; give full particulars including references and wages expected. Write Box M-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. — Eight-room English colonial; oil burner, hot water heat; exceptionally bright and attractive grounds, entirely fenced with garden; two-car garage. Owner, CEN. 3367.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, five mornings, Grand Central zone, rent reasonable. Call MU. 2-2072 after 1:30 P. M. AS. 8-8819.

PRACTITIONER'S office, part time, summer; concessions. 11 W. 42 St., Office 1960. CH 4-6358. New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating.
103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 3308.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT governess, excellent references, English, French, German; children two years up. Write Box B-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 108 Hemenway St., Suite 18—Two comfortable front rooms; transients; near The Mother Church. COM. 5677.

BOSTON, MASS., 220 Newbury St.—Attractive double rooms; convenient location. Phone COM. 9008.

FOR RENT—desirable quiet room with fireplace, overlooking the Fenway; 3 blocks from The Mother Church; reasonable rates. Tel. COM. 5517.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Square. GRamercy 7-7943.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Desirable, quiet, single; sunshine; comforts; harmonious home; convenient location. Telephone mornings, CAL. 5-0984.

N. Y. C., W. 84th St.—Extra large room, modern elevator apartment, private family; business man-woman preferred. RIv. 7-1097.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BRIDGEWAY On Salmon River, Leesville
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and tube; constant hot and cold water; every comfort: 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London."

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel, 48 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lifts, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR), BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE. Beach hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38.

BOURNEMOUTH JERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
For comfort, rest and study. We can meet your need. Benn. Phone 2752

BOURNEMOUTH—Board residence, conveniently situated sea and shops; excellent cooking; vegetarians catered for. Mrs. Colson, Hylton House, Pinecliff Ave.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; from 2½ guineas inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH S. "Craigrie." Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Bournemouth 1186.

Combe Martin, North Devon
"HOMEWOOD," The Woodlands
Superior Boarding Establishment
Standing in the best part of Combe Martin, with magnificent views. Lovely garden with verandah. Every modern convenience. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. Best English food. Min. sea. MISS RILEY, Resident Proprietress.

CORNWALL—St. Ives Bay Hotel, residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort, own garage; personal supervision

"AWLISH—ROCKSTONE" HOTEL
Actually overlooking Channel; has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings Tel. 158

DORKING, beautiful Surrey—A bright and cheery home for you and the family at COMMANDRE PRIVATE HOTEL; handy for golf and riding; long or short periods; terms moderate

EASTBOURNE SANDHURST
Private Hotel
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Passenger lift. Every modern convenience. Moderate terms Telephone 2823

EASTBOURNE CUMBERLAND HOTEL
Grand Parade
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. It is entirely modern, but very comfortable. Write for illustrated brochure Telephone 4200 Moderate terms

EASTBOURNE GLENDOWER HOTEL
Central—Modern—Lift
Beds by Vi-Spring and Staples
Terms 4 to 6 guineas. Tel. 489

EASTBOURNE—Directly opposite pier. Claremont Hotel Modern and comfortable. Rooms fitted H. and C. water. Terms from 6/- Central heating

PILEY'S NEW EXCLUSIVE HOTEL
WHITE LODGE HOTEL. Position overlooking Bay Every Modern Comfort. Tel. 2288 Terms from 4 gns. Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hall

HANTS. Knollwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds, near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND (Continued)

Frilford Nr. Abingdon and Oxford
OAKLEY HOUSE
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
The famous Frilford Heath Golf Course is within 1 mins. walk of this hotel. Tel. Frilford Heath 27. Tariff on application to Manager, Mr. G. Travers.

HARROGATE, BEECHWOOD HOTEL—80 bedrooms; modern and comfortable; A.A. Appd.; terms from 3½ to 4½ guineas weekly. Telephone 4458. A. Graham, Resident Director.

KENDAL
A.A. LEVENS HOTEL R.A.C.
A high grade private hotel in the country, 4 miles south of Kendal in a lovely setting of extensive grounds near Levens Bridge. Conveniently situated for the prettiest parts of the Lake District. H. and C. running water in all bedrooms and attractive public rooms. Car for long or short journeys. Tariff on application. Open all the year. Telephone Sedgwick 10. Station Kendal.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal centre for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine.
A.A. R.A.C. Tel. Newby Bridge, 222.

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY PRIVATE HOTEL
RYDAL, NR. AMBLESIDE
Beautifully wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, fishing, bathing; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station.
A.A., R.A.C., and V.M. Tel. Ambleside 43

Lake District, Bainriggs, Grasmere
Board residence. Charming position facing lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson, Grasmere 113.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good open situation; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss F. E. Edgar, Glendorgal, Grasmere; board residence; all conveniences; quiet situation; on bus route.

LEEDS—MARLBECK HOTEL
2 COVENTRY PLACE
Commercial and Family Home Comforts.
Phone 284041

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

London, Hampstead
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead
A delightful old-world house standing in its own grounds within 15 minutes of City and West End, close to Hampstead Heath. Formerly the home of the Earls of Rosslyn now a modern hotel with every comfort and convenience, yet retaining the charm of a private house.
Cuisine specially recommended.
Fresh Salads grown in Hotel Gardens.
Hard Tennis Court. Garages.
Central Heating; hot and cold water.
Resident proprietors. Night porter.
Beautifully situated and absolutely quiet.
Brochure on application.

LONDON
HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL
37 Harrington Gardens S. W. 7
Close to churches.
Direct access to quiet gardens.
All bedrooms have central heating, hot and cold water and telephones.
Cuisine specially recommended: the best service. Individual needs carefully studied.
Lift all floors. Resident proprietors.
Terms from 3½ gns. TEL. KEN. 3623

LONDON
Hotel Bristol
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. Finest cuisine and every provision for your comfort. Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 5 gns. weekly; room, breakfast, bath 7/6

London, W. 2
HOTEL FORTY
36-43 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. P. E. Miller. Phone BAY. 1401

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 38/-. Reduction for doubles

London HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens Gate, S.W. 7. KEN: 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas fires. Telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES: 5028
113-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
H and C water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London QUEENS GATE HOTEL
127-128 Queens Gate, S.W.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day	354,010
1938 volume to date	79,593,714
1937 volume to date	195,078,865

Stocks Advance Following Early Taking of Profits

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Stocks retrieved fractions to around 2 points of their recent losses in today's market.

Leaders encountered profit taking occasionally when top quotations were reduced a shade, but the upswing was resumed later in most cases. Near the final hour prices were around the best of the day.

The pace quickened after a slow morning trek, and transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Aircrafts Advance

Aircrafts, coppers, utilities, and specialities were among the most active on the turn-around. Rails did virtually nothing. Steels and motors eventually drew a following.

Brokerage quarters continued to find scant stimulation in business news or Washington happenings, and the forenoon run-up was attributed to the belief of some traders selling may have exhausted itself and there were more chances for a rebound than otherwise. Declines during the past seven or eight sessions had erased almost exactly one half of the rally from the March 31 lows.

Prominent on the morning comeback were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn L. Martin, Curtiss Wright "A," Sperry Corp., Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, American Telephone, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Loew's, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, National Biscuit, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, and U. S. Rubber.

Bonds Advance

Domestic corporate bonds edged higher today, sharing stock market price strength.

Railroad, utility and industrial issues as groups all tilted higher. Up 1 or more near the final hour were Southern Railway 4s, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Walworth 4s. International Hydro Electric 6s were around 2½ higher.

The American Type Founder convertible issue, moving against the general trend, was off around 1.

U. S. Governments were uneven, with Treasury notes 1-32nd of a point higher to 4-32s lower.

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Rallying forces were in evidence in the curb market today as trading favorites gained fractions to more than a point.

Oil and utility shares were in good demand. Gainers included Gulf Oil, Cities Service (new), Niagara Hudson Power, United Gas, Sunray Oil and Northern States Power "A". American Cyanamid "B" added around 1½ while a few usually inactive issues were ahead as much as 3 or more on small turnover.

Still lagging near the final hour for minor losses were Creole Petroleum, Newmont Mining and Wright Hargreaves.

Wheat Rises After Hitting a New Low

CHICAGO, May 3—Wheat advanced 2 cents a bushel net late today after dropping to a four-year new low price record.

Indications were that deliveries on May contracts here would be loaded on boats for shipment. Upturns of securities tended also to lift prices. Some authorities said the actual winter crop prospect was uncertain over large areas, and that sudden plant collapse was easily possible should May and June bring a heated term without more than normal rain.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½-1⅞ above yesterday's finish, May 80⅝-¾, July 78⅝-¾, corn ⅛-⅝ down, May 56¾-⅞, July 58⅜-½, and oats unchanged to ¼ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading in today's stock market continued on a small scale but prices held fairly steady. Transatlantic securities moved irregularly and final prices were two points lower to two up. The giltedged section was slightly higher, being influenced by Minister Chamberlain's speech in connection with the Anglo-Italian agreement. Foreign bonds were quite active and higher while the industrials, oils and rails remained quiet.

Paris—The Bourse closed with a firmer tone, industrials and international issues finishing higher. Suez Canal shares regained Monday's loss and moved up 480 francs while Royal Dutch advanced 220 francs. Banking shares also advanced fractionally while rentes were mixed.

Liverpool—Wheat futures declined ⅝d to ¾d net on an exteremely Bearish American private crop report and lower Canadian offers. Favorable crop weather in the United States, and dullness in the textile trade were contributing factors to the decline in cotton futures which closed 6 to 8 points down.

National Supply Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—National Supply Co. (Pennsylvania) and subsidiaries reported for the first quarter of the year net profit of $1,094,854 after all charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 47 cents a share of common stock, compared with net profit in the like 1937 quarter of $2,851,671. The concern manufactures oil field equipment in plants throughout the country. The company was formed in October, 1937, through a merger of the National Supply Co. of Delaware and Spang, Chalfant & Co.

Kroger Grocer Sales

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocer & Baking Co. reported sales for the fourth period of the firm's 13-period fiscal year totaled $16,176,288, compared with $20,846,413 announced for the corresponding period of last year. Cumulative sales for the first four periods of 1938 were reported as $72,080,032, compared with $78,839,137 for the same periods last year.

Odd Lots—Inactive Stocks

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	30¼	Abr & Straus	20	32½	32½	32½	Apr 20
1937	Sale	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	M'y 11
1937	Sale	Allegheny & West (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr 26
55	46¼	Am Bank N pf (3)	90	46½	46½	46½*	
125½	114	Am Br Shoe pf (5½)	60	123	120¼	123	+3
19½	19½	Am Coal	10	19½	19½	19½	Feb 7
83	78	Am Crys S 6% pf (6)	10	78	78	78	— ½
177	177	Am Express (6)	20	177	177	177	Jan 22
29½	20	Am News (½e)	20	24	24	24	+ ¾
165½	165	Am Rad & St pf (7)	40	165½	165½	165½	Jan 12
35½	22¾	Am Ship Bldg (2)	130	25½	25½	25½	Apr 29
139¼	130	Am Snuff pf (6)	110	139	139	139	Apr 19
107	97	AnchHockGl pf(6½)	50	100	100	100	Apr 27
121¼	119	Archi-D-M pf (7)	40	120	120	120	Apr 27
1937	Sale	Artloom pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Nov 27
80¼	72	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	10	73	73	73	Apr 22
73½	72	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	20	72¾	72¼	72¼	Mar 24
119	105	Atlas Pow pf (5)	20	112	110½	110½	— ½
120½	12¼	Aust Nich pr A	10	14	14	14	Apr 22
95	86	Bangor & Ar pf (5)	60	89¼	89¼	89¼	Apr 27
30	21⅝	Barker pf (2¾)	80	24	24	24	
115	109	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
30¼	25	Beech Crk RR (2)	10	25	25	25	Apr 9
17¾	13½	Bl'mingdale (.18¾e)	30	16	15⅝	16	Apr 25
50	37½	Blumenthal (S) pf	20	36	35½	35½	Apr 12
92½	82	Bon Ami A (2e)	10	87	87	87	
44¾	40	Bon Ami B (1¼e)	20	44	44	44	+1
81½	75	Bucy-Erie 7% pf(7)	20	75	75	75	Apr 18
54⅞	25	Budd Mfg pf	20	34	34	34	+1½
16	6¾	Bush Ter Bldg pf ct	20	14	14	14	M'y 2
36¾	20	Byers (AM) pf	40	24¼	23⅞	24¼	— ¾
44	37½	Can South Ry (3)	10	37½	37½	37½	Apr 29
40	34½	Capital Ad pf A (3)	50	40	40	40	Apr 18
96	63½	Caro Cl & O (5)	110	65¼	65	65¼	Apr 27
109½	98¼	Case (J I) pf (7)	40	103	103	103	Apr 28
62½	46	Celotex Corp pf (5)	10	52	52	52	Apr 30
105	99¾	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	10	100	100	100	— ½
104	95	Century Rib pf (7)	10	95	95	95	M'y 2
32½	17½	Cert-teed 6% pf	50	24	24	24	
106	98	Champ Pap&F pf(6)	10	99	99	99	M'y 2
2½	1¾	Chi Ind & L pf	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar 28
37	27	Chile Copp (½e)	20	27	27	27	Apr 14
1937	Sale	Cin Bd & Clev pf(3)	10	71½	71½	71½	Nov 4
67½	59	City I & F pf (6½)	10	63	63	63	—1
60	54	City Invest (1e)	10	58	58	58	Apr 18
45	45	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	40	45	45	45	Feb 18
78	67½	Clev & Pitt (3½)	30	67½	67½	67½	Apr 18
112	106½	Clev El Illum pf(4½)	40	109	108	108	—1
150	150	CCC & St L (10)	10	150	150	150	Mar 28
75	75	CCC & St L pf (5)	10	75	75	75	Mar 26
117⅞	111	Cluett Peabody pf(7)	20	117¾	117¾	117¾	Apr 28
96	88	Collins & Aik pf (5)	10	91	91	91	Apr 26
29	26½	Colonial Beacon O	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	Mar 24
8¾	3¼	Col & South	30	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr 30
11¾	4¼	Col & South 1 pf	20	7	6¼	6¼	M'y 3
9½	4	Col & South 2 pf	30	5	5	5	Apr 30
65	57	Col G&E 5% pf (5)	10	60	60	60	Mar 8

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Senate Committee Agrees to Shelve Glass Bank Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Members of a Senate banking and currency subcommittee said they had agreed "unanimously" to defer action for this sesson of Congress on the Glass bank holding company bill.

The action has the effect of killing the bill unless there should be a special session of Congress before next January when the present Congress ends. To be considered by the new Congress it must be reintroduced.

The measure contained provisions which President Roosevelt recently asked Congress to enact this session. Senator Glass (D-Va), author of the bill, said, however, after the subcommittee session that he opposed action at this session.

Senator Glass indicated controversy had developed between the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation over which Federal agency should administer the legislation. As the bill now stands both agencies would be assigned duties under it.

The Virginia Senator said "intense opposition" had developed to some sections of the bill, but he declined to specify which. Existing holding companies have assured him, he said, that they favored the measure. Senator Glass said the bill would be reintroduced next session with some minor technical changes.

"The committee thought it was better to defer action because the bill can't get the detailed consideration that it should have in this session," Senator Glass said. "I am perfectly confident that we could get action by the Senate, but I don't believe there is sufficient time for the House to act on it. And I don't want to be engaged in any futile legislation."

In a message to Congress last week, President Roosevelt recommended legislation to eliminate bank holding companies, urging gradual liquidation of existing firms. Senator Glass's bill does not go this far.

U. S.-Canadian Farm Trade Rise Is Laid To 1936 Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Department foreign trade experts gave credit to a trade agreement negotiated in 1936 for a 33 per cent increase in commerce in farm products between the United States and Canada.

They reported that exports of agricultural products to Canada increased from $43,844,000 in 1935, the year before the agreement went into effect, to $66,629,000 in 1937, an expansion of slightly more than 50 per cent.

Farm imports from Canada, on the other hand, increased from $64,326,000 to $77,781,000, a rise of about 20 per cent.

Exports to Canada of all commodities, agricultural and nonagricultural, they said, increased from $308,157,000 in 1935 to $491,680,000 in 1937, while imports of all commodities expanded from $286,112,000 to $394,245,000.

Analyzing the expansion, the bureau of agricultural economics said the trade agreement had resulted in a marked increase in exports of American fruits, vegetables and hay, and a sharp reduction in imports of cheese from Canada.

It said imports of cattle from Canada continued large, chiefly because of higher prices and improved consumer demand in 1937 for meat in this country.

Rail Labor Layoffs Attributed to Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Payment of taxes is compelling the railroads to discharge workers, declared H. D. Pollard, receiver for the Central of Georgia Railway, in a statement just issued.

"Forty-nine cents a day for each employee is the Central of Georgia's tax bill," Mr. Pollard said. "That is one of the reasons the railway has had to reduce its forces and throw many men out of employment. The railroads, like many other employers, are having to abolish jobs in order to pay taxes.

"During 1937 the Central of Georgia had an average of 5,846 employees. It paid them $9,009,981. This is an average of $1,541 per year per employee, or $5.05 per day per employee. The tax bill for 1937 was $1,052,802, or $2,884 per day. The taxes averaged $180 for each employee, or 49 cents per employee per day.

"For each dollar of wages paid, the tax-gatherers demanded 11.68 cents for taxes. This railway is in receivership, has an annual deficit, and therefore pays no income taxes. The demands made upon railroads with an income are even heavier."

Boston Stocks

May 3

Div. in $		High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	76½	76½	76½	76
5.00	Bos Elevated	56	56	56	54¼
4.50	E G&F pr pf	46½	46½	46½	47
..	E Mass pf	19	19	19	17½
8.00	Bos Edison	123	122½	123	122½
1.00b	Employ Group	19	19	19	18¼
2.50	First N Stores	27¼	26⅞	27½	27¼
..	Hath Bak A	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
..	Hath Bak pf	28	28	28	32
..	Isle Royale	1½	1½	1½	1½
.50d	Narr Rac A	5	4¾	5	5
6.25d	NE Tele&Tel	87½	87	87	87¼
..	Quincy Min	2	2	2	2
1.10b	Torrington	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
1.00b	Un Tw Drill	17	17	17	15
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	60¼	60	60¼	60¼
..	Utah M&T	95c	93c	93c	27c
..	Warren Bros	2¼	2¾	2¾	3⅜
2.75d	Warren, $D	23	23	23	22

b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1936 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate. tAssessment paid.

Sugar Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N Y Sept No 3	1.99	2.00	1.99	2.00	—.01
Wld July No 4	.92	..	..	..	—.01
Wld March No 4	1.01½b	1.03a	..	..	—.01

bBid. aAsked.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '41	107.31	107.31	107.31
5	3¼s '45-43	109.12	109.12	109.12
10	3¼s '46-44	109.10	109.9	109.9
6	2½s '47-45	106	106	106
1	2½s '47-45 reg	105.31	105.31	105.31
3	3s '48-46	107.12	107.12	107.12
13	3½s '49-46	108.2	108.2	108.2
2	2½s '51-48	104.5	104.5	104.5
2	2½s '48	103.15	103.15	103.15
102	2½s '53-49	101.19	101.14	101.15
6	2¾s '54-51	103.7	103.4	103.4
1	3s '55-51	105.30	105.30	105.30
1	3s '55-51 reg	106	106	106
11	2½s'60-55	103.31	103.28	103.31
1	2½s '60-55 reg	103.28	103.28	103.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3s '47-42	105.10	105.10	105.10
10	3¼s '64-44	10.18	105.18	105.18
8	3s '49-44	106.11	105.11	105.11

Home Owners' Loan

11	2¾s '49-39	102.29	102.28	102.28
54	3s '52-44	105.14	105.10	105.11
2	3s '5-44 reg	105.9	105.9	105.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	100	100	100
5	Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	101½	101½	101½
1	Alleghany 5s'4	58	58	58
1	Allegh Val 4s'42	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
25	Allis Chalm 4s'52	104½	104½	104½
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	47	47	47
1	AmICChem 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
9	Am T&T 5½s'43	113½	113	113¼
11	Am T&T 3¼s'66	101⅝	101½	101⅝
46	Am T&T 3¼s'61	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	99	99	99
48	Anaconda Cp 4½s 50	104¾	104½	104¾
1	Ann Arbor 4s 95	25	25	25
8	Atl Del 4s 55	93⅞	93½	93⅝
27	AT&SF 4s 95	103¼	103	103
5	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	84	83½	84
1	AT&SF cv 4½s 48	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	79	79	79
6	A C Line 1st 4s 52	74½	74½	74½
5	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	17¼	16½	17¼
5	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	54	53⅞	54
7	B&O rfg 6s 95	21¾	21¼	21¼
4	B&O 1st 5s 48	45	45	45
1	B&O rfg 5s 95	18¾	18¼	18¾
5	B&O 5s 98 F	18½	18½	18½
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18½	18½
4	B&O cv 4½s 60	15¾	15½	15¾
10	B&O 4s 48	43	41	42
8	B&O 4s W 50	29	28⅝	29
3	B&O 4s T C 59	30¼	30¼	30¼
7	Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	102	101½	102
14	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	102½	102¼	102⅜
1	Beth Stl 4¼s 65	95¼	95	95
11	Beth Stl 3½s 52	87⅞	87	87⅞
10	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	42	41¾	42
8	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105	105	105
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 47	67	67	67
3	Buf R&P 4½s 57	22	21½	21½
2	Cal Ore Pw 4s 66	87½	87½	87½
7	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '35	117	117	117
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	14	114	114
11	Can Pac 4½s 2	97	96¾	97½
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	70	70	70
1	Cen Foundry 5s '51	58	58	58
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	97	97	97
21	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	45	44⅞	45
6	Cen Pac 5s ref '49	75¾	74⅞	75¾
2	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	C&O 4½s '92	112¾	112¾	123¼
4	Chi & Alton 3s '49	17¾	17	17
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	90	90	90
4	CB&Q rfg 4s '77	83½	83⅜	83½
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95¾	95¼	95¾
20	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100½	99⅞	100½
34	CB&Q 3½ Ill '49	95½	94¾	94¾
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	10½	10½	10½
1	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8½	8½
17	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5	5	5
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16	16	16
24	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4⅞	5
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
3	Chi Ry 5s '27	43	43	43
1	CRI&P 4½s '52A	6½	6½	6½
10	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	5½	5½	5½
10	Chi&P 4½s '52 Act reg	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
10	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107½	107	107
5	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	104½	104½	104½
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	Childs Co 5s '43	59	59	59
7	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	CCC&StL 4½s '77	50½	50½	50½
11	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	65	65	65
5	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	111½	111½	111½
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	85½	85½	85½
3	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	83¼	83½	83¼
14	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	74	73⅝	74
2	Col F&I 5s '70	40	40	40
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	86¾	86¾	86¾
4	Colmbia G 5s 1961	86½	86¼	86¼
10	Coml Cred 3¼s '51	98½	98½	98½
1	Coml Cred 2¾s '42	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4	Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2	Comwith Ed 5s '54	111	111	111
1	Comwith Ed 4½s '57	111¼	111¼	111¼
16	Comwith Ed 4s '81	107½	107¼	107¼
15	Con Edis 3¼s '46	102½	102½	102½
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅜	101¼	101¼
13	Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99¼	99¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s '67	104	104	104
1	Consum Pw 3½s '65	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
1	Container Cor 4s '46	103¾	103¾	102¾
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
12	Cuba RR 5s '52	39	39	39
7	Del P&L 4½s '69	107½	107½	107½
1	D&RG 4s '36	11	11	11
1	D&RGWest 5s '78	7⅛	7½	7⅛
2	DMoin&FtD 4s '35 ct	3½	3¼	3¼
25	Det Ed 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	112¾
2	Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
2	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	14	14	14
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	108⅞	109½
5	ETenV&G cn 5s '56	70	70	70
25	Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	102½	102½	102½
6	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
9	Erie rfg 5s '67	10⅝	10½	10⅝
19	Erie rfg 5s '75	10½	10	10⅛
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	17¼	17⅛	17¼
3	Fairbnks Morse 4s '56	100	100	100
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 c	5¼	5½	5¼
1	Fond J&G 4s '82 ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
6	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Gen Pub S 5½s '39	97	97	97
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	42¾	42½	42½
7	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	17	17	17
1	Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	17	17	17
7	Goodrich 4¼s '56	95¼	95	95¼
5	Goodrich 6s '45	92	92	92
13	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	103⅝	104½
25	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	73½	72½	72½
8	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99½	99⅜	99½
41	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85¾	85	85¼
5	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	75¾	75¾	75¾
3	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103	103	103
1	HousOilTex5½s '40	101	101	101
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	21½	21½	21½
7	Hud&Man inc5s '57	14	13¾	13¾
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110	110	110
7	Ill Cen 4s '53	35¾	35	35¾
11	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30	29½	29½
28	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	34½	33⅜	34½
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	32	32	32
1	Ind Un Ry 3½s'86	96	96	96
2	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106½	106	106
11	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	46¾	46	46¾
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
11	Int Hydro El 6s '44	65¼	64	65½
10	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	36¾	36	36
4	Int Paper 6s '55	80	79¼	80
11	Int Paper 5s '47	88	87½	87½
34	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84¼	84	84¼
5	Int T&T 5s '55	57¾	57½	57¾
13	Jones&Laugh St4¼s61	96	95¾	95¾
1	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	20	20	20
1	K C South 3s '50	63¾	63¾	63¾
1	K C Term 4s '60	105½	105¼	105¼
1	Keith B F 6s '46	82½	82½	82½
1	KingsCoEl&P 6s '97	150¼	150¼	150¼
1	Kings Ct Lt 6½s '54	95	95	95
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅞	102¾	102¾
2	Lac Gas 6s '42	47	47	47
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	81	81	81
10	L S & M S 3½s '97	86¾	86¾	86¾
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	27½	27⅜	27½
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23½	23½	23½
6	Leh Val 4s 2003	18½	18½	18¾
5	Liggett & M 7s '44	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
9	Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123¼	123¼
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	75	75	75
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	77½	77½	77½
3	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	90	90	90
7	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	72¾	72½	72¾
15	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	104	103¾	104
2	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100½	100¼	100½
1	Mead Corp 6s '45A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	MilElRy&Lt 5s '61B	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	MSP&SSM td 5s '38	10	10	10
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	34½	34½	34½
3	M-K-T 4½s '78	29¾	29¾	29¾
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57	57	57
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	29½	29½	29½
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	12	17	17
6	Mo Pac 5s '78G	17¼	16¾	17¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
21	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5¼	5½
33	Mob & Ohio 5s '38	12	12	12
5	Mob & O 4½s '77	11½	11½	11½
3	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92½	92½	92½
7	Mor&Essex3½s2000	57	56⅝	57
42	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	98¾	98½	98½
2	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105½	105½	105½
6	New Eng T&T 5s'52	123¾	123½	123⅞
1	N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	96½	96½	96½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	96½	96½	96½
3	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	26	26	26
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¼	50	50¼
4	NYC rfg 3½s 2013	44	44	44
25	NYC cn 4s'98	59¾	59¼	59¼
1	NYC 3¾s'46	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	NYC 3½s'52	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
35	NYC&HR 4½s' 2013	43¼	44¼	44¾
17	NYC&HR 4½s'97	82¾	82½	82¾
10	NY Ch&StL 6s'38	47¾	47¼	47¾
4	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	39	39	39
19	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	34½	34¼	34½
3	NY Conn 4½s'53	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
12	NY Dock 5s'38	100	100	100
2	NY Dock 6s'38 ct	54	54	54
12	NY Edis 3¼s'65	104¼	104	104
1	NY Edis 3¼s'66	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	14⅝	14½	14½
4	NYNH&H clt 6s'40	20½	20½	20½
10	NY Steam 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
5	NY Tel 4½s 39	108½	108½	108½
1	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	4	4
8	Niagara FallsP3⅛s66	106⅝	106¾	106⅝
4	Norf Sou 5s 61A	11	11	11
13	Norf & W 4s 96	115¼	114½	114⅞
3	Nor Am Co 5s 61	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
3	Nor Am Ed 3½s 63	104	103⅞	104
1	Nor Am Ed 5s 59C	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Nor Pac 6s 2047	63⅞	63½	63⅞
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	53	53
22	Nor Pac 4s 97	81½	81¾	81¼
2	Ohio Ed 4s 67	101½	101½	101½
9	Ohio Ed 4s 65	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
3	OreRR & Nav 4s 46	106	106	106
1	Or-WashRR&N 4s61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Pac T&T 3½s 66B	104½	104½	104½
1	Parmlee T 6s 44	40	40	40
1	Penn Dix 6s 41 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
6	Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
2	Pen Co 4s 63	90	90	90
13	Pen Ry gen 5s 68	109	108½	102
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '80	111⅞	111½	111½
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98⅛	95¾	95¼
5	Pen RR 4½ deb '70	79	78½	78½
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	91	90⅝	91
9	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	91	90K	91
3	Pen RR 3½s '70	85¾	85	85
24	Pen RR 3¼s '52	75	74¾	75
5	Pere Marq 4½s '80	106	105¾	106¾
11	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106	106¾	106¾
1	Phil ⅝s&Wash 4s '43	108	108	108
1	Phila Co 5s '67	88	88	88
5	Phil Elec 3½s '67	107½	105½	107½
1	PCC & St L 4½s '77	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	PCC & S L 4½s '42B	103	103	103
8	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	56	55½	55½
2	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	Readg 4½s '97 A	71	71	71
7	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	52½	52	52
5	Republic Stl 5½s '54	102½	101½	102½
6	Republic Steel 4½s '61	79½	79¼	79½
3	Republic Steel 4½s '56	80¼	79¾	80¼
12	Saguenay Pw 4¼s '66	101	100¾	101
9	StLIM&Sn R/C&G '33	44½	44¼	44½
4	StLRM&Pac 5s '55	65	65	65
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	StLSF 4½s '78	8½	8⅛	8¼
1	St L S F 4s '50 Act	8½	8¼	8¼
1	StPaulUnDep 5s '72	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	San Diego G&E 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Sea-AllFis 6s '36 A ct	3	3	3
4	Silesian-Am 7s '41	70	70	70
3	Simmons 4s '52	90	89½	90
2	Socony Vac O 3½s '50	107¼	107	107
6	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	So Cal Gas 4s '65	107⅞	107½	107½
3	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	Sou Pac 4½s '68	39¾	39¾	39¾
16	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39	38⅜	39
1	So Pac 4½s '69	39⅝	39	39⅝
8	So Pac rfg 4s '55	65½	65¼	65½
8	So Pac cit 4s '49	43¼	42½	42¼
4	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50¼	49½	50
11	South Ry 5s '94	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
18	South Ry gen 4s '56	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝
8	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	102	102
7	Studebaker 6s cv'45	57⅞	57½	57⅞
4	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	86½	86½	86½
1	Third Ave 4s '60	26¾	26¾	26¾
16	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	103½	103½	103½
1	Toronto H&Bf 4s '46	95	95	95
1	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
18	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
15	Un Pac 3½s '71	91	90⅞	91
4	Unit Drug 5s '53	75	74½	75
11	U S Rub 5s '47	105	105	105
2	Utah&Nor Tnc 5s '44	85	85	85
2	Utah P&L 5s '44	87¾	87¾	87¾
3	Util P&L 5s '59	50¼	50¼	50¼
1	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	VirginianRy 3¾s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Wabash 2d 5s '39	22	22	22
7	Walwrth 4s '55	66¾	65½	66¾
40	Warren Bros 6s '41	30½	30½	30½
1	West Md 4s '52	79	79	79
2	West Pac 1st 5s '46	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Western Un 5s '51	57½	57½	57½
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91	91	91
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	5½	5¼	5½
4	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Youngst S&T 4s '61	98¼	98	98

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 3r 7s '57	6½	6½	6½
26	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80	80	80
6	Argentine 7s '42 Ap	80	80	80
8	Argentine 4½s '71	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
9	Australia 5s '55	104¾	104¼	104¾
13	Australia 5½s '57	104¾	104½	104¾
25	Australia 4½s '56	100½	100	100
3	Bergen City 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4	Berlin City 6½s '50	21	21	21
1	Brazil 8s '41	15½	15½	15½
4	Brazil 6½s '27-57	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	Brisbane 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
1	Brisbane 5s '58	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Brisbane 6s '50	101	101	101
4	BuenA4½s43s'77	53¾	53	53
14	Canada 5s'52	111⅞	111¾	111⅝
2	Canada 4s'60	109½	109½	109½
6	Canada 3¼s'61	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Canada 3s'67	97	97	97
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	15½	15½	15½
1	Chile 6s'61 Jan	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1	Chile 6s'62	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1	Chilean Mun 7s'60	13½	13½	13½
2	Chin Gov Ry 5s'51	30	30	30
25	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Copenhag 5s'52	96¾	95¼	95¼
12	Copenhag 4½s'53	93½	92¾	93
2	Cordoba Pv 7s'42	82	82	82
11	Czecho 8s'51	75	75	75
10	Denmark 6s'42	103⅞	103⅜	102⅜
3	Denmark 5½s'55	99¾	100	100
10	Denmark 4½s'62	96½	96¼	96¼
3	Finland 6s'45	105⅛	105⅜	105⅝
1	Frankfort 6½s'53	40½	39½	39½
15	French 7½s' 41	101¼	101	101
2	French 7½s'41 unst	93½	93¼	93½
4	Ger C Agr Bk 7s'50	35	35	35
1	GerCAg Bk 6s'38 Apr	30½	30½	30½
28	GerGov 5½s'65	26¼	26	26
2	Ger Govt 5½s'52unst	23¼	23¼	23¼
8	Ger Cen El 6s '48	47¼	47¼	47¾
1	GrCenElP&Lt 7s '46	11	11	11
10	Hungary 4½s '79	36½	36½	36½
9	Italy 7s 1951	78¾	78¾	78¾
30	Japan 5½s'54	74¾	74	74½
30	Japan 5½s '65	89¼	89¼	89¾
9	Milan City 6½s'52	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	Mosel Ry 6½s '50	95	95	95
1	Norway

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

(Continued)

NORWAY

VETTAKOLLEN HOTEL
20 Minutes by Electric Railway from Oslo
An Ideal Resort Among Extensive Pine Forests With Charming Views of the Fjord

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel. 24841.

SWITZERLAND

AESCHI ob THUNERSEE
HOTEL BLUMLISALP
Unique situation—lake and Alps—Large park. Pension terms from Fr. 7.- Weekly arrangements include service Fr. 55-68.- Garage. Apply for prospectus.

BEATENBERG
KURHAUS BEATENBERG
above the Lake of Thun. Highly recommended Family Hotel. Unique psition. Daily rates from Fr. 9.- Tel. 4907. A Gruler.

BERNE PENSION MIRABEAU
Effingerstrasse 34
Lovely garden. Tel. 33.717.

ERHOLUNGSHEIM ABENDRUH
ZURICH
You will find a quiet, restful home with Frau J. Lang-Ott
Hadlaubstrasse 135 Tel. 64.181

GENEVA—Hotel-Pension City, near Christian Science church, Rond Point de Plainpalais. Running water, every comfort, moderate prices.

GENEVA
THE MISSES LONG, 6 Rue St. Victor (Tranchées) receive paying guests in nice cheerful home. Every comfort. Well situated.

GERSAU HOTEL SEEHOF
Highly Recommended Family Hotel
Lake of Lucerne Incl. Rates from 7.50

GRAND HOTEL DU SAUVAGE
MEIRINGEN (Bernese Oberland)
Excellent hotel for short and long stay. Pension terms including service. Fr. 8.20 to Fr. 10.25.

GRINDELWALD
CENTRAL HOTEL WOLTER and TEA ROOM
Inclusive Rates from Fr. 8.-

LOCARNO, Pension India; stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.- daily.

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva.
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

Lugano HOTEL MINERVA
Modern Comfort.
Terms from 7.50-11.-

NEGGIO pei LUGANO—Hotel Neggio (Famille Miescher), 10 minutes Lugano, hotel bus; highly recommended; rooms with C. H. W., central heating; beautiful tropical garden; moderate prices.

MELIDE, near Lugano, Pension Bernerhof, Frau Daetwyler-Gmür. Tel. 37.412. Quiet house, good cooking, inclusive terms from Fr. 6.50.

OBERHOFEN, Lake Thun, Hotel Kreuz—Renowned, homelike family hotel. Inclusive terms from frs. 7.- to 8.-

SEEHOF HILTERFINGEN
Lake of Thoune
Modern Temperance Hotel
Inclusive terms from Fr. 8.- to Fr. 11.-
Weekend

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields
Moderate terms

Wilderswil b/Interlaken
HOTEL BAER
An old renowned Family Hotel
Beautiful forest walks. Excellent cuisine. Apply for prospectus:
Family Zurschmiede, Manag. Propr.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

EDINBURGH—Apartments or bed and breakfast; other meals optional; central for buses and cars. CLARK, 26 Dublin Street.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 33 Saunders Street.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CRANS-sur-SIERRE (Switzerland)
"Le Mousseron" Home for Children
First-Class Establishment
Open All the Year
Studies—Sports and Games—Sun

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

FLATS TO LET

IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAYS AT MURREN
No dust, no cars.
Sun and rest.
Modern flats to let.
Montana House, Mürren, Switzerland

LIVERPOOL—Self-contained first-floor (flat); C. H. W.; electric; caretaker; rent 23/- weekly. Pain & Charles Blease, 51 Nth John St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTHPORT—BAIN & FAUNT, Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents, 20 Hoghton Street, Southport. District Agents: Derbyshire Building Society. Tel. 3739.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.A.E.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
20 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Rescot Guest House—Every comfort, hot and cold, Vi spring mattresses; secluded garden, garage; beautiful wood and river scenery; terms moderate MISS FORSYTH

POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE. "Ansdell." Park Mount. Lady with modern bungalow offers comfortable accommodation for rest and study.

POST WANTED

WANTED, post by hotel housekeeper, high class experience. Box W-280, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS, LANCS. — Select apartments, convenient church, shops, buses; pleasant room for study if required. Mrs. Cooke, "Bradda," 445 North Drive.

LONDON—Few minutes West End, near buses, tube and garage; room, breakfast, 4/6; lounge. MRS. TREHERN, 154 Elgin Avenue, W. 9. Abercorn 4648.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

PRICE & CO. are noted for Garden Seeds, Gladioli, Begonias, etc. Catalogue on request. 9, High Street, Hanley. (Phone 2523).

TEACHERS

KATHLEEN L. GRUNDY, teacher of Pianoforte and Theory; pupils prepared for examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London. 47 St. Georges Lane, St. Annes-on-Sea.

England

ACCRINGTON

CHAS. PICKUP
Gentlemen's Outfitter
All you require in
MEN'S WEAR
90 Blackburn Road, Accrington

ACCRINGTON *(Continued)*

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

EDWARD TIPPING

Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

MOFFITT BROTHERS
LIMITED
EARLY SPRING SHOW of Coats Gowns Suits
in the
Latest Styles and Newest Fabrics
CHURCH STREET TEL. 2568

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
For Coats, Costumes, Day Frocks and Evening Gowns
Ladies' Hairdressing is a Special Feature
— PERMANENT WAVING —
DAILY LUNCHEONS .OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

LADIES' WEAR
of Dictinction
NEWTON & FLETCHER
2 Queen St., Blackpool Tel. 2500

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS
FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
THE FUR STORE, DEANSGATE

John Haslam
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
West End Stores Phone 3173-4
Doffcocker Stores Phone 1632

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903
12 to 1 daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen lines)

SERVICE and SATISFACTION every time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
54 Kirkgate, Bradford
Telephone 2786-7
Branches Also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
61 Boar Lane, LEEDS

TAYLOR & PARSONS'
ALL TILED FIREPLACES FROM £5 COMPLETE
You are cordially invited to inspect these "Better Values" without obligation to purchase. Wood Mantel Fireplaces from £4/15/0 to £50. Cooking Ranges by all leading makers. Your present range or fireplace taken in part-exchange We can supply you through your builder.
BOND STREET AND ALDERMANBURY
off Tyrrel Street
Open Saturdays Until 8 BRADFORD

H. R. JACKSON
Cor. of Bridge St. and Tyrrel St., also at 78 Westgate

CHINA and GLASS SPECIALISTS
Tel. 7459
We Specialize in
Developing, Printing, Enlarging
Full stock of Films and Cameras; free enlargement with each film developed.
We stock all baby foods and requirements.
NORMAN BEST M. P. S.

REGENT PHARMACY
17 MANNINGHAM LANE

BURNLEY

For Hand-made Furniture and Anything Special in Hardwoods
TRY
J. A. FOULDS & SONS
Tel. 2367 Queen Victoria Road, Burnley and 46 Railway Street, Nelson
Stockists of all the best makes of mattresses, etc. Carpets fitted, or squares, linos, rugs, etc.

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
Tailored Suits
3 SILVER STREET BURY 597
and 16-18 CROMPTON STREET

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

CLEVELAND CAR CO. LTD.
The largest and best equipped GARAGE in the North.
GRANGE ROAD DARLINGTON
EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
68 Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday 1 P. M. Saturday*

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barke's Shoes

ARTHUR FARRAR
Kensington House
DRAPERY IN TWELVE DEPARTMENTS
Lovely Inexpensive Stuff in exclusive designs.
Liberty Agent
COMMERCIAL STREET HALIFAX
TEL. 4138

GENTLEMEN'S
HOSIERS HATTERS and TAILORS
Raincoats from the Best Makers
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2 Crown St., Halifax

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

HENRY SERGEANT'S
Guinea Skirt
Tailor-made to measure in our own workrooms
"Everything for Ladies' Wear"
15, James Street Tel. 3151

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671, daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For All Home Comforts—
WHITFIELDS LTD.
RAMSDEN ST. HUDDERSFIELD
HUDD. 4444
MARKET PLACE HECKMONDWIKE
Pianos ● Radios ● Radiograms ● Records
Furniture ● Vacuum Cleaners ● Home Movies
Cameras ● Public Address Apparatus
Theatre Ticket Bureau

For
Clothes That Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone your orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

Visit Our Showrooms
Kelvinator Refrigerators
Thor Electric Washers
Eureka Electric Cleaners
Reasonable Hire Purchase terms available
Electricians' and Plumbers' Work
CROWTHER & SHAW Ltd.
Cloth Hall Corner 'Phone 1120

Don't be put off with anything. Let us fit you by
X-RAYS
"K," QUEEN, REKLAW MOCCASIN, SELBERITE
THOMAS WALKER
Hatters—Hosiers—Tailors and Shirt Makers

OSBORNE & CALVERLEY
37 John William St. Tel. 412

"Presents for All Occasions"
Please Call and See Our Extensive and Attractive Display of
GLASS and CHINA
We pack, post and guarantee safe delivery of your purchases.
ARMITAGE'S CHINA SHOP
16 Buxton Road and 28 John William Street

HULL

S. C. BASTOW LTD.
8 Silver Street and 92/94 Jameson Street, Hull
Agents for
"MAENSON"
Sports Jackets and Flannels

W. A. Smalley & Son
243 BEVERLEY ROAD
Practical Shoemakers and Expert Repairers

Girls' Wear Specialist
Costumes, Swagger Coats and Frocks
from 2 to 16 years
Cute Styles for Baby
E. WELLS & CO.
12 CARR LANE

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 HIGHGATE KENDAL
WESTMORLAND
Tel. 348

LEEDS

MOTOR TYRES
Largest Stocks
Best Prices
Established over 17 years
MOORE & CO. (LEEDS) LTD.
51, St. Paul's Street, Leeds 1
Phone 20161

GOWNS
For all occasions—and WEDDINGS
LARGE SELECTION OF MODELS—IN STOCK—OR TO ORDER
From 1 to 5 Guineas
CHIC BLOUSES AND COATEES
COATS AND COSTUMES
Man-Tailored in Leeds.
FURS—any kind or style.
Appointments Desired—Tel. 81981
E. ROCKNEY
154 King Lane (Junction) Scott Hall Rd., Leeds, 7.

Let
BERNARD F. WADE
Advise and Supply you when
BUYING OR EXCHANGING YOUR CAR
Completely Independent and Thoroughly Experienced
28 AIREDALE DR., HORSFORTH, LEEDS
PHONE 81200

FUR

RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers' own designs particularly catered for.
18 King Charles St., Leeds 1, (below Finglands and opposite Schofields).

PEACOCK & SON LTD.
Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Cretonnes, Curtain Fabrics, Bedsteads, Bedding, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Sound Quality at Good-Value Prices
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS
ESTABLISHED OVER 80 YEARS

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
L. Poljee
FLORIST AND FRUITERER : :
61, Albion Street Leeds, 1
Tel. 21764

For GOOD MEAT
PHONE
MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
211 Stainbeck Road, 546 Scott Hall Road, 32 Rider Road } Tel. 42958
76 Main St., Burley in Wharfedale Tel. 32

LIVERPOOL

SLOAN LTD.
Model Gowns, Mantles, Suits, Furs, Millinery, Inexpensive Dept. in each section.

RODEX COATS
a Speciality!
Large Selection in All Sizes
Prices from 4½ gns.
44/50 BOLD STREET

English Fruits
equal to fresh—Black Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Loganberries, Damsons, Plums, etc., in tins and bottles at
BEDFORD STORES
25/27 Myrtle St. Royal 1138

PURCHASE ALL Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Arnstiengers
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers—Bookbinders, Etc.
18 Cable Street
Tel. Central 4066 (2 lines)

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-On-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON
"Finest Dry Cleaners in England"
Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
AMERICAN VISITORS PLEASE NOTE

S. DENNISON
Practical
TAILOR and COSTUMIER
FURRIER, RENOVATOR
26 St. Annes Road East
ST. ANNES-ON-SEA
Latest Patterns and Styles

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. FRANKLIN
(HOLDER OF 4 DIPLOMAS)
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
HAIRDRESSER
243 Stockport Road
LEVENSHULME Tel. Rus. 4665

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

Cliftons
CHOCOLATES
are chocolates of outstanding quality
Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. Edwards & Son LIMITED
61 Deansgate
5 Barton Arcade
ARCH MOULDED SHOES
Fitted Scientifically

POTTERS
CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
12 Albert Road, Levenshulme
YOUR CURTAINS MADE FREE OF CHARGE
ASK FOR PATTERNS
Phone RUSholme 2693

TEEGE
Home Made Cakes and Pastries
66 STOCKPORT ROAD
(Opp. St. Peter's Church)
LEVENSHULME

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
100 Stockport Road and 54 Chapel Street Levenshulme. Phone RUSholme 4084

MIDDLESBROUGH

DICKSON & BENSON LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
MIDDLESBROUGH
Cleveland's Complete Family Store
TEL. 2855

T. Whatley & Son Ltd.
DECORATORS
Also Pictures, Pottery, Handicrafts and Framing
Extensive Showrooms
288-290-308-311-313 LINTHORPE ROAD

NOTTINGHAM

Bon Marche
Wolsey, Vedonis, Lena Lastik, Twilfit Corsets, Maids Caps, Aprons, Etc.
3, THE POULTRY

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

Kent & Cooper, Ltd.
PIANOS
MUSIC
RADIO and RECORDS
Tuning and Repairs
32 Market Street and 20 Leeming St., Mansfield

Wat Simmons
BODEN STREET
Sunblinds and Inside Blinds for Shop, House, Factory and Public Buildings.
PHONE 75478

ROCHDALE

GOWNS for DAY and EVENING WEAR
Clegg and Rollans Ltd.
21 Drake St. Tel. 2779
Ensembles and Suits

Halfpenneys
Ladies' Wear Specialists
12 Drake St., Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
Budge & Aubrey
89 and 91 Drake Street
Rockdale, Tel. 2296

ROCHDALE *(Continued)*

W. H. BEST LTD.,
Painters and Decorators
12, Cheetham St.
Tel. 2390 Rochdale

SCARBOROUGH

Stationery and Die Stamping
LENDING LIBRARY
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
The Bar Library
82 Newborough Street

A. W. Sinclair & Sons Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Sharrow 51682, daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
Celebrate 25 Years
1913-1938
of
Continuous Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor
Central Heating and Hot Water Supply
122-126 CHARLES STREET

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON LTD.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones: 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23135

The COMFORT SHOE SHOP
Agents for all the leading brands including
NORVIC and MASCOT
Shoes for Men and Women and Children
We also stock
BONDOR, ARISTOC and OXFORD Hosiery
186 Whitham Road, Broomhill

Costello
COATS, GOWNS, FURS
36 FARGATE

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*

SOUTHPORT

The Furnishing Galleries at
BROADBENTS LTD.
OF CHAPEL STREET
Cater for Every Taste and Purse
There Are Some Gorgeous Silks Most Reasonably Priced, at
BOOTHROYDS
LIMITED
Harold Barton, M. P. S.
HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY
Powders, Creams, Shaving-Brushes, Razors, Etc.

We stock Schick Shaver
Cameras and Cinematographs
163, LORD STREET

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring
OSWALD SHERWOOD
106, LORD STREET

and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishings
BEN PURSER'S & SONS Ltd.
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

Wm. Marshall & Son
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
29 POPLAR STREET
SOUTHPORT
Tel. 4734

CHARLES MARSHALL
MARKET HALL
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
Distinguished for Quality
TELEPHONE 3789

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New Laid Eggs from Our Own Farm
Van delivery to all parts
The Firm Noted for Quality
68, Eastbank Street, Southport
Telephone 4308 Established 1823
121-123, LORD STREET
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provisions Merchants, Agents for Carr's Biscuits, Kellogg's Corn Flakes, The Firm Noted for Quality

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport

STOKE-ON-TRENT
NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

HUGHES & HARBER
LIMITED
Printers, Publishers, Manufacturing Stationers
The Royal Press, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent
Specialists in high-class catalogue and colour work. Designs and drawings prepared. Lecture posters and printing a Speciality.
TELEPHONE 3231 LONGTON

CARPETS—LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS
High Class Workmanship at Competitive Prices
Soft Furnishing Dept.
CARRYER BROS, LTD.
NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.
Complete House Furnishers

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles, Marine Gardens.
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

YORK

arden Ethel Jones
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York Tel. 4265

Well-Built Houses For Sale
Plans and Estimates Free
Repairs
FRANK B. BRISBY
Builder
Corner House, Moorgate, Acomb Rd., York
TEL. 78226

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Succulent Souvenirs from 'The Land o' Cakes'
SCOTT-LYON'S
Famous 'Exhibition' Currant Loaf
1/2 per lb. or in rounds 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6, 10/- each. Delicious Scots Shortbread 2/-, 2/6, 4/-, 5/- per tin.
RICH FRUIT CAKES
FINEST MERINGUES
FERRY ROAD BAKERY
101 Shandwick Pl. 72 Newington Rd.
and other branches throughout the City

Exclusive
WEDDING PRESENTS
CLEGHORN
129 PRINCES STREET

When you come to the Exhibition, you will come to Edinburgh
In the capital and throughout Scotland, there is no place quite like DARLING'S. It is the shop of personality—all for the ladies, selling with unusual courtesy and consideration, every thing a lady wears. DARLING'S are sole proprietors of "Scottish Country Wear" and in Knitwear, Tweeds, Slippers all made in Scotland, they are unique.
You are invited to pay them a visit at
124 Princes Street, Edinburgh

JOHNSTON'S
for fine Groceries, Cooked Meats and Rindless Bacon.
(Heinz, Carrs and Chivers Products)
38 Easter Road
and 30 Home Street (Tollcross)

GLASGOW

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
GLASGOW, W. 4. Tel. Western 2016

ERI ANSTEENSEN
Shipbroker and Chartering Agent
93 Hope Street, C. 2
Telegrams "Anstensen"
Phone Central 5756

Colliery Agent and Merchant
WILLIAM ADAM
STOBCROSS, GLASGOW, C. 3.
Finest House Coal, Works Coal
Anthracite, Semi-Anthracite
Eglinton Briquettes, Char
Kitchen Nuts, Suncole Smokeless Fuel
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2725

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW *(Continued)*

COUPAR FURS
SMART AND ORIGINAL STYLES
in Capes and Stoles
SILVER FOX, SABLE, SQUIRREL, WHITE DYED FOX
in all shades
ERMINE, ETC.
241 SAUCHIEHALL STREET
GLASGOW C. 2.
Telephone 2389 Douglas Estab. 1891

THE NEW VANTONA BEDSPREADS
Including "The Cornwall" Bedspread selected by H. M. The Queen at the British Industries Fair. Lovely Range of colourings — Blue, Rose, Green, Gold, etc.

"THE CORNWALL"	"THE BEREKLEY"
62x80 90x98	70x100 90x100
12/6 16/9	16/9 21/-

A. GARDNER & SON Ltd.
36, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, C. 1.

Alexander Scott
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

Your Duty to Beauty
A Visit to
ROBINA COPLAND
BEAUTY SALON

Registered
Eugène Permanent Waver
291 Sauchiehall St. Ph. Douglas 1610

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc. Garaging

MISS ASHWORTH
398 Byres Road, Glasgow, W. 2.
MILLINERY, GOWNS
COATS, KNITWEAR
Western 6098

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOHN LINDSAY & SON
DECORATORS
15, ELMBANK ST. GLASGOW C. 2
Central 5318

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr

Finest Tailoring for Ladies
CLARKE & BUCHAN
206, Sauchiehall Street,
Glasgow. C. 2. Phone Douglas 229

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
NORMAN D. McCOMBE
154, Sauchiehall Street
'Phone Douglas 2406
Grams. Oasis

J. Barrie Paterson.
Heraldic Stationer.
320 BYRES ROAD, HILLHEAD, W. 2
Phone: Western 3807
Specialist in Fine Stationery
Dealer in Novelties and Toys

The Green Twig
Morning Refreshment, Snack Lunches, Afternoon Teas, Theatre Dinners.
Everything Home-Baked.
385 Sauchiehall Street, C. 2
TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 832

GREENOCK

M. & N. PEASTON Artists and Designers
21 Brougham Street

Arts and Crafts
Artists Material
Picture Framing
One minute from Princes Pier
THE STUDIO

HELENSBURGH

Gentlemen's Tailoring
3½ guins. to £7.7.0
The Norman Service
(F. T. NORMAN)
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh Tel. 98
VALETING, DRY CLEANING, RENOVATING, REMODELLING

LARGS

The Shop for Value.
A. Boyd & Co. Ltd.
General Drapers and Outfitters
25, MAIN STREET, LARGS.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Three Little Elves

A Story for Children

It was very still in the green forest. All the little rabbits and squirrels and all the little birds were napping. It was very still indeed. Then, of a sudden, there was a noise under the big oak tree.

Twig was making the noise. Twig was a tiny elf but he had a big voice.

"I'm not going to take a bath," Twig shouted. "I don't care if I am dirty." His tiny brothers stood beside him. They had taken their baths in a thimble and they were as pink as rosebuds in June.

They looked at Twig and they looked at the thimble which they had filled with fresh, clear water for Twig to take his bath, then they looked at each other.

"Shall we duck Twig?" Leaf asked Bud.

Bud sat down on a pebble and rested his chin in his hand.

"Let's think about it first," he said. So Leaf sat down on another pebble while Twig stood with his arms folded and dared them to duck him.

A sparrow on the top of the big oak tree chirped,

"Three little elves
In the forest green,
One is dirty
And two are clean."

Over and over again the sparrow sang it, but those three elves did not move. At last the sparrow got tired of chirping and flew to a garden near by.

"I think I'll take a bath myself," the sparrow said, and plop, flutter, flutter, he dipped into the bird bath.

"Ah, that was good," he sang and was just about to fly back to the three tiny elves when he saw the strangest sight.

A boy sat on the ground and all around him were bubbles. Bubbles, bubbles, bubbles everywhere. The boy was blowing them out of a pipe. More bubbles, thicker and faster they came. Big bubbles, little bubbles and away they went up in the air and off toward the green forest.

The sparrow got excited. "Cheep, cheep, cheep," he called, then away he flew after the bubbles, past the stone wall and the hedge right into the green forest between the tall trees!

"Cheep, cheep, cheep," called the sparrow.

The three tiny elves looked up.

The Soapy Water Showered Over Him

Pop! One bubble struck a bush and broke. Pop! So did another.

"Bubbles," Bud shouted.

"See the colors in them," Leaf cried, "all the colors in the rainbow!"

They forgot about the thimble of water. They forgot about Twig, and that he wouldn't take his bath.

"More bubbles," Bud shouted. "Look, look!"

Just then along came a big one, as big as a cocoanut. Leaf got excited and danced up and down. Bud waved his arms in the air.

Straight on toward Twig the big bubble came but Twig did not move.

Up above them the sparrow chirped loud. Now the bubble was very close to Twig, now the bubble—pop! The bubble struck him! The bubble broke and down over Twig fell the soapy water, ducking him well!

"Ha-ha-ha," Bud laughed and turned a somersault.

"He-he-he," Leaf chuckled and turned three handsprings.

"Cheep, cheep, cheep," sang the sparrow, fluttering his wings. "Cheep, cheep, cheep!"

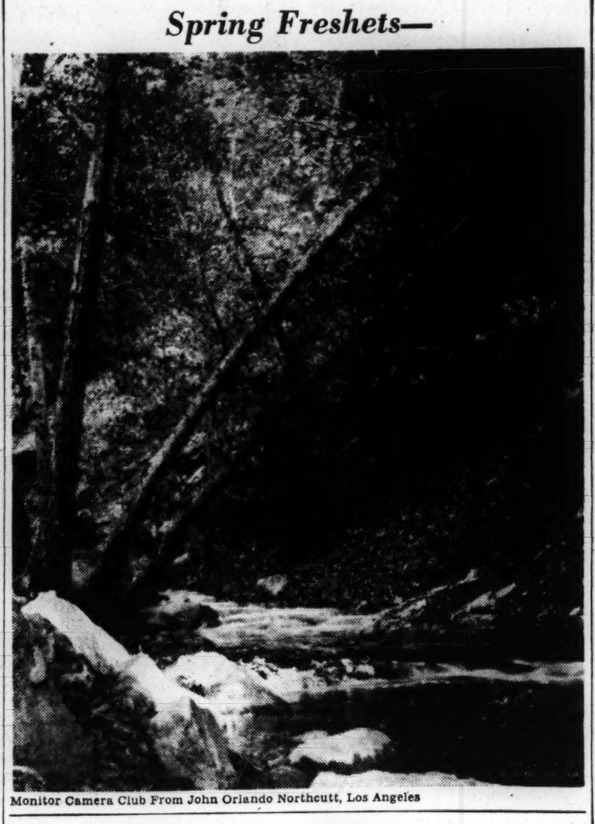
Twig was having a bath in spite of himself. Twig was having a bath and not in a thimble! He rubbed himself dry with an oak leaf. Now he was as pink as a rosebud in June. Now he was laughing with his tiny brothers and up in the oak tree the sparrow sang,

"Three little elves
In the forest green
Now they are all
Nice and clean."

Giving and Receiving

He who has conferred a kindness should be silent; he who has received one should speak of it.—Seneca.

Spring Freshets—



Monitor Camera Club From John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptograms

As a hint for today's cryptogram, it might be entitled "Add 'coals to Newcastle.'" The asterisks (*) denote proper names:

C *OALSF *RCLAMNOC ENMM NW TXLRFCWNOY RASSAO ZLAXYFS SBO SFAXWCOG ENMBW HLAE *NOGNC.

The "Big Apple"

If you can't dance the "Big Apple," here's your opportunity to square it. Definitions are given below for words to be filled in so that the square will read the same—horizontally and vertically:

A P P L E
P — — — —
P — — — —
L — — — —
E — — — —

1, What one does to the apple before cooking in a pie. 2, To publish a book. 3, Music, "slow." 4, To impede.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Maryville, Tenn., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing DIRT to GOLD in 4 moves.

Find the Numbers

The difference of 2 numbers is 5. The difference of their cubes is 215. Find the numbers.

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words and their antonyms, today, to be paired off in the usual manner:

1	intricate	definite	
2	unchanging	indolent	
3	neglectful	simple	1
4	graceful	silent	
5	new	elated	
6	nightly	careful	
7	depressed	convertible	
8	obscure	obsolete	
9	loud	crude	
10	employed	daily	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Casting With One Eye

A bamboo pole is equipped with a three-foot line and a sinker. The pole can be manipulated through a doorway between rooms.

The pool is a stack of receptacles one within the other—washtub, dishpan, sauce pan, gallon can, quart can, tack can. The score is 100 points for the inside can and five points for the outside receptacle. Where the sinker first touches is the score that counts. Three trials can be allowed to a player.

The cast is to be made with one eye closed. The winner is adjudged, other things being equal, the most capable of catching a fish if he knew where one were.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Replacing Sash Cords

A young man called at our home recently and asked if we had any window sashes which needed to have the cords replaced. He told us that for a small sum he would replace any sash cord with a copper-plated chain, which would last indefinitely.

We let him put these chains on one or two windows where the sash cord was wearing thin and where one had broken entirely. In a very short time he had done this work and we were very much pleased, because the windows went up and down more easily. He said that he is given work of this kind to do at most of the older houses where he stops.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Lines About Leaders—128

By a Staff Artist

Prince Hirobumi Ito

(1841-1909)

PRINCE ITO is known as the creator of Modern Japan.
He was born at Tsukari, a far outpost of the Choshu Clan.
His father, Juzo Hayashi, held a minor Government office.
Then, circumstances obliged Hayashi to go to Hagi.
The man's passion for work won recognition in the Metropolis.
A samurai called Buhei Ito happened to look for an heir.
Impressed by Hayashi, he adopted him to succeed his title.
The child of Tsukari thus acquired a knightly surname.

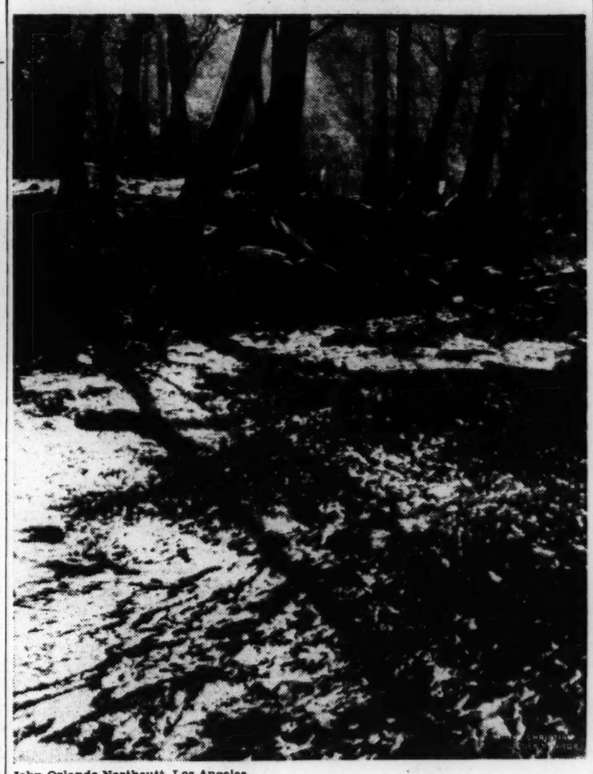
LITTLE ITO developed a strong desire for knowledge.
Before long he distinguished himself as a promising scholar.
At 16, he entered the army of the powerful Choshu Clan.
Two important issues confronted the country in those days:
Should the feudal system be retained or the Mikado restored?
Should Japan embrace or reject western civilization?
Choshu was bitterly opposed to allowing foreigners to enter.
Faithful to his feudal Lord, young Ito followed his policy.
But he soon realized the folly of such an ignorant attitude.
The law strictly forbade any Japanese to leave the country.
However, the youth secretly arranged a passage to England.

EVERYTHING was amazingly new to him in Great Britain.
Under this exciting discovery, Ito set heartily to study.
A year had hardly elapsed when he read in the London Times:
"Foreign battleships fired upon by Choshu Warriors."
His Lord resented the use of Strait Shimonoseki by foreigners.
The student instantly grasped the fallacy of such an attitude.
Anxious to save his country from destruction, he hurried home.
His efforts did not halt the bombardment at once.
But Lord Choshu was finally compelled to declare a truce.
Now ships of all nations enjoyed free access to the Strait.
His victory over, the young man set to unifying Japan.
This could be accomplished only under the rule of the dynasty.
And the Imperial Court was finally restored to power.
Ito became councilor of the newly established Government.
It soon was evident that Japan must reform her administration.
What could statesmen do but turn their eyes abroad for a model?
Who could be sent over but Ito, who had traveled before?
So Ito found himself on his way to study foreign constitutions.
Two years later he brought back a large volume of materials.
They dealt with economics, diplomacy, commerce, justice.
They dealt with the army and navy, with taxation, finance.
According to the Mikado's orders, Ito drafted a Constitution.
And the Constitution adopted, he became Prime Minister.

HE had found Japan divided by feudal, oriental despotism.
He elevated it to the rank of a united, conscious commonwealth.
He had found Japan isolated by ignorance of other nations.
He placed it on terms of friendly relations with the world.
Utterly confused, the people called this era "The Earthquake."
Yet, they gradually entered a period of intelligent assimilation.
As the highest token of esteem, they made their leader a Prince.
Today Ito remains the hero of the land of the Rising Sun.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1938, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

—in the Woodlands



John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

In Lighter Vein

Naughty-cal

"Is my son getting well grounded in languages?"

"I would put it even stronger than that," replied the private tutor. "I may say that he is actually stranded on them."—Montreal Star.

Quick Change Artist

"Ye-es," hesitated the bridegroom, "these cakes are pretty good, but don't you think there ought to be just a little more—"

"Your mother made them," interrupted the bride quickly.

"Of them?" he ended.

Before ——?

A Yale class showed signs of restlessness while the English teacher, Prof. William Lyon Phelps, was lecturing on Browning. Finally, seeing the restlessness growing more acute, the quick-witted professor said:

"Only a minute. I have just one more pearl."

Jest a Minute

"Whee! Pop—we're sure having fun, aren't we?"

Blessing in Disguise

Plumber (arriving late): "How have you managed?"

Householder: "Not so badly. While we were waiting for you to arrive, I taught the children how to swim."—Kentish Mercury.

Better for Sticking

Carter Glass was talking to a business man, when the latter said, "We don't hear so much these days about an elastic currency, do we?"

"No," replied Mr. Glass, "the cry today seems to be for a more adhesive currency."

Smith Is Happy

Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown were discussing business conditions.

"How's things with you, Smith?" asked Brown.

"I'm doing a lot better," answered Smith. "In this recession I'm dancing the big apple, while in the depression I was selling them."—Wall Street Journal.

He Wouldn't Have Any

A reporter was trying to interview Viscount Northcliffe.

"No, my friend," said the proprietor of more than 50 newspapers and magazines in England, "I'm too much in the business, you know, to stand for newspaper interviews. I'm like the little boy at the Sunday school treat who, when the squire's wife came round to him with strawberry jam, promptly said, 'No, thank you. I works at the place where they make it.'"

Quotation for Today

WHAT do we live for if not to make the world less difficult for each other?—George Eliot.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends Rebuild Home

(Philadelphia Bulletin)

Westerville, Ohio

The ancient flivver chugs down the road and pulls up in front of the farm of Doc Haines. Slowly, Lem Hammond climbs from behind the wheel and helps his wife, Em, out of the car.

Doc Haines greets the aged couple warmly at the gate, asks them to step in "for a bit of soup." But the Hammonds shake their heads, each taking their turn in clasping his hand, with a tight, earnest grip.

Lem's eyes are moist as he explains, "No, we just stopped by to thank you for what you've done. We have all the others to thank, too. We've been traveling since sunrise. We have to get around and thank 'em all, you know."

Doc blushes and says, "Aw, shucks, it weren't nothing." The aged couple continue smiling, shake his hand again, climb back in the flivver and drive away.

But it was indeed something that the neighbors of the Hammonds did for them. "A saga of kindliness, of good neighborliness," Fred Posey describes it in the Columbus Dispatch.

Out beyond the Franklin County line, three miles north of here, Lem and Em Hammond have lived a quiet existence on their one acre of land with its small cottage for 52 years of married life.

By dint of saving and hard work they owned the building "clear"; it was their haven of security. Then Rollie Darst, a neighbor, called at their cottage a month ago and asked them to take care of his farm a few days while he went to Akron.

They were glad to do him a favor. They were always helpful neighbors and the Hammonds moved over to the Darst farm immediately. The next day a neighbor came to tell them their home had burned to the ground.

The Hammonds took it bravely. They smiled, said good-by, and moved away to live with a daughter in Akron. Last week a letter came for them. "Come home," it said, "arrangements have been made to obtain a home for you."

They were surprised, but the Hammonds went back. The neighbors met them; smiled mysteriously; took them out to their old farm, where a neat white cottage now stood.

"It's yours," said the neighbors. "We got busy with our hammers and saws and paint brushes and put it up for you." Inside it was completely furnished. Rugs were on the floors, little curtains at the windows. . . .

Lem and Em drive up the road slowly. "Shucks," says Doc, "it weren't nothing." He grins and goes back in the house.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Peninnah

It is recorded that Elkanah had two wives, the better known of whom was Hannah, who was childless for many years, while Elkanah's second wife was called Peninnah (more literally "Coral" or "Pearl"), and she bore her husband several children.

Childlessness was regarded in those days not only as a misfortune, but as a punishment for wrong doing; so we read in I Sam. 1:6 how Peninnah "provoked" Hannah "for to make her to fret," just as at an earlier time Hagar scoffed at Sarai (cf. Gen. 16:4) under similar circumstances; Peninnah's attitude being doubtless partly motivated by jealousy, since it is implied that Elkanah showed more love toward Hannah (I Sam. 1:5).

At length, however, Hannah's prayers were answered, and she became the mother of Samuel—the child of promise (verse 20); while we hear nothing further of Peninnah.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Withdrawing a Motion

Question: May a person withdraw a motion? An amendment?

Answer: Until a motion is actually stated by the chair, it may be withdrawn without permission. After a motion is made, seconded, and stated, whether it is a main motion, an amendment, or any other motion, it may not be withdrawn without permission of the meeting.

After a motion has been stated, if the maker wishes to withdraw it, permission may be granted by general consent. If objection is made, a motion would be in order to grant permission to withdraw the motion. This requires no second and should be put to vote without discussion.

It requires a majority vote to grant permission to withdraw a motion. See Robert's Rules of Order, pages 100 and 101, for further details.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A North Carolina mill is purchasing cotton brought 10,000 miles from India.

"The Big Apple": Pares, Print, Lento, Estop.

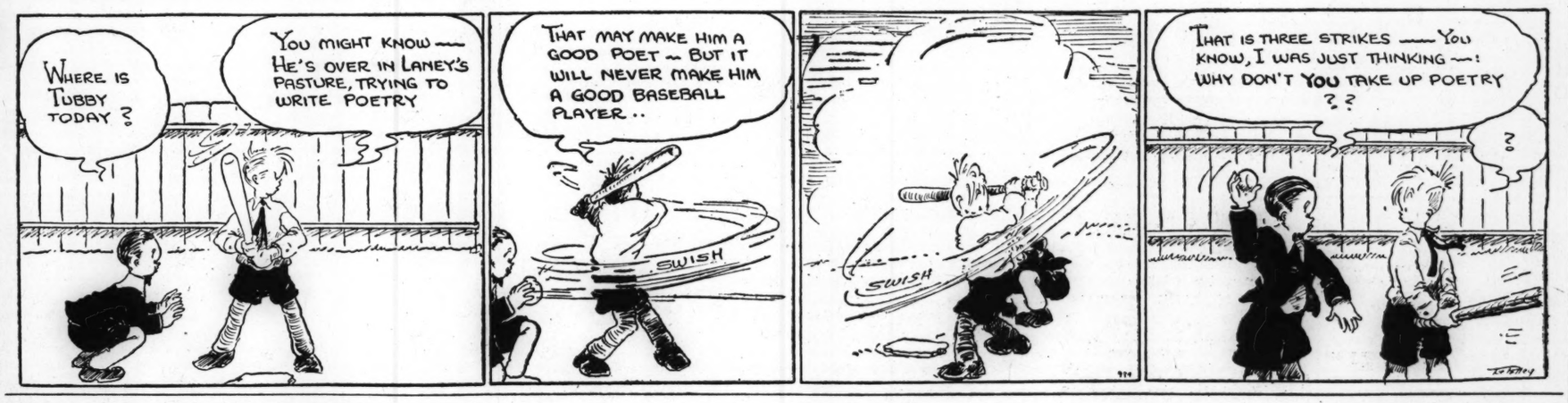
Letter Changing: Dirt, girt, gilt, gild, gold.

Find the Numbers: 6 and 1.

Fun With Antonyms: Intricate—simple; unchanging—convertible; neglectful—careful; new—obsolete; nightly—daily; depressed—elated; obscure—definite; loud—silent; employed—indolent.

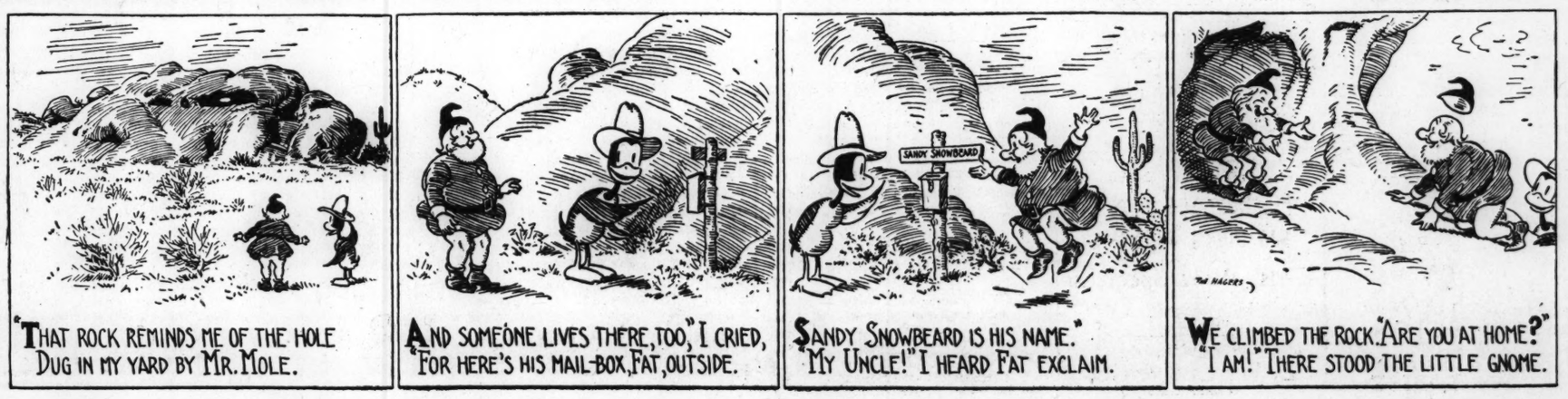
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Subtle Hint*

By Le Pelley


WHERE IS TUBBY TODAY?
YOU MIGHT KNOW — HE'S OVER IN LANEY'S PASTURE, TRYING TO WRITE POETRY
THAT MAY MAKE HIM A GOOD POET — BUT IT WILL NEVER MAKE HIM A GOOD BASEBALL PLAYER..
SWISH
SWISH
THAT IS THREE STRIKES — YOU KNOW, I WAS JUST THINKING —: WHY DON'T YOU TAKE UP POETRY ??
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Meet Sandy Snowbeard*

By The Hagers


"THAT ROCK REMINDS ME OF THE HOLE DUG IN MY YARD BY MR. MOLE.
AND SOMEONE LIVES THERE, TOO," I CRIED, "FOR HERE'S HIS MAIL-BOX, FAT, OUTSIDE.
SANDY SNOWBEARD
SANDY SNOWBEARD IS HIS NAME." "MY UNCLE!" I HEARD FAT EXCLAIM.
WE CLIMBED THE ROCK. "ARE YOU AT HOME?" "I AM!" THERE STOOD THE LITTLE GNOME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Berlin to Rome

WHEN Il Duce last September invited Der Führer to Rome in May it was hardly with the expectation that the German Army would be halfway to the other end of the axis by March. Between Herr Hitler's first visit to Signor Mussolini and the present one a dramatic reversal of positions has occurred.

In 1934 the German leader had not long returned to Berlin when he found Italian troops had been dispatched to the Brenner Pass as a warning against German intervention in Austrian affairs. As he goes to Rome this time, German troops are at the Brenner Pass because of German annexation of Austria. Some of the talk between the dictators in Rome undoubtedly will be about the way time and other things march on.

There are other new factors. The Anglo-Italian agreement is one. In itself this need not have modified the Rome-Berlin relation. It was not unexpected. Indeed it was looked upon by both partners on the totalitarian axis as a step toward a four-power pact which they both intended should include Germany, Italy, France and Britain. What was unexpected was the inflection which Herr Hitler's Austrian coup gave to the Anglo-Italian talks.

It appears also that the Austrian coup produced—or at any rate hastened the arrival of—another new factor that all the pageantry of welcome of which Rome is capable still will not eclipse. This is the British-French defensive alliance. Il Duce today is faced not merely with the privilege of choosing his company in Europe but with the problem of choosing the best company. In the past he has shown no doubt as to where his choice lay; recent events are his cue to be more coy.

One other new factor is now developing, even while the fete at Rome gets under way. German pressure on Czechoslovakia increases. Il Duce has proclaimed his disinterest in this single chapter of Central European history, apparently willing to let Herr Hitler write it as he will. But Premier Mussolini cannot be disinterested in the longer story of which this may be only a small part.

News commentaries—possibly inspired—are already reminding the Italians of one reason for Italy's part in the World War: the historic unwillingness to see Germany on the Adriatic. German plans are now said to be developing in that direction. But between the Adriatic and Berlin lies Czechoslovakia, the taking of which by Germany might not break the Rome-Berlin axis, but, viewed as part of a larger offensive, would give it one more bend.

It is such factors as these, plus the question of economic spheres of influence in Central Europe, which should be weighed when the holding-power of the Rome-Berlin axis is being estimated. Much controversy is being wasted over the ability of Britain to break one end or the other away from the main shaft. It is not a question merely of diplomatic maneuvers but of political and economic actualities—a number of which tend to corrode rather than to polish the axis.

The British-French plan to provide economic support for Central European countries through French purchases, partly British-financed, is perhaps as important a move toward jamming the axis as any that British statesmen could have made by diplomacy at Rome. It will tend to reduce Herr Hitler's opportunity of offering spheres of economic influence to Italy in return for Il Duce's loyalty. At the same time it may earn Italian gratitude by making more difficult that Pan-German drive which, Premier Mussolini must be aware, might forget to stop where Italian interests begin.

The Pulitzer Awards

PROBABLY the Pulitzer Prize awards in letters and journalism will cause less controversy this year than usual. Chief popular interest will attach, most likely, to the award to Thornton Wilder's play, "Our Town." This decision was anticipated, especially after the New York Drama Critics Circle, by a vote of twelve to four, preferred John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men." For once, a Pulitzer drama award will doubtless win general approval, as recognition of a play representing "in marked fashion the educational value and power of the stage."

Nor, in view of the terms of reference, can there be much complaint about the award to J. P. Marquand of the prize of $1,000 for "The Late George Apley," as "a distinguished novel published during the year by an American author." The word "distinguished" is open to many interpretations, but Mr. Marquand's story is notable for its picture of a period in the life of Boston. And the critics certainly will agree that "The Late George Apley" is at least an improvement over "Gone With the Wind," which received the accolade last year.

The awards to Prof. Paul H. Buck for "Road to Reunion, 1865-1900," a study of the healing of the wounds of the American Civil War; and to Odell Shepard and Marquis James for their biographies of Bronson Alcott and of Andrew Jackson, respectively, will be accepted as recognition of scholarly research and interpretation.

Marya Zaturenska, winner with her "Cold Morning Sky" of the poetry award, is doubtless the least known of the prize winners to the general public, but she has won a place for herself as a poet, and her work has been praised by critics. This award perhaps may be regarded as encouragement to a promising poet, even if Miss Zaturenska does not seem to have attained as yet the achievement of most of her predecessors in the Pulitzer list.

Holding Helium

IS SECRETARY ICKES wisely safeguarding America from possible attack when he blocks sale of helium to Germany for use in her new dirigible? The State Department didn't think so when it approved the sale. The Navy Department also approved. And soon after the burning of the Hindenburg due to lack of helium, a letter written on the stationery of the Secretary of Interior said that export sales "can be surrounded with safeguards that will prevent the use of helium by foreign countries for military purposes."

What has changed the position of the Interior Department and caused Mr. Ickes to veto exports? Does someone think that the American people are bitter enough toward Germany that it would be politically a popular thing to deprive Germany of helium? We do not believe it. The vast majority of Americans deeply sympathized with the German people over the loss of the Hindenburg. They approved the proposal to supply helium for passenger transport. They still feel that way. And if there be any ready to make political attack on the sale, we cannot imagine Mr. Ickes being afraid of them. What is holding helium?

S. P. C. M.

THE universal urge to kindness toward animals extends to birds and fish as well. This instinct of man's kindness to all creatures is dramatized in two bits of current news. In Milwaukee a man sold a new house. Looking over the property before giving possession, he found robins nesting on a window ledge and expecting newcomers. He revised the sales agreement to provide that the purchaser must not disturb the nest. In London the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is considering whether to proceed against a Weymouth fisherman who killed a shark with his pocket knife. If he slaughtered it while it was a captive in a net, action would be taken, it was reported. Would that man were as kind to man as to other creatures. This world should welcome a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Man.

Spreading Security

A LETTER by President Roosevelt to Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, pins attention on a study already in progress under the board's advisory council looking toward improvement of the old-age insurance features of the Social Security Act.

More than two months ago Prof. J. Douglas Brown, head of the advisory council, made it known that his group was considering the broadening and liberalizing of benefits in which Mr. Roosevelt is interested and also in "the advisability of increasing the taxes less rapidly" under the section that provides for raising the reserve fund. The President's request is that the board shall make its recommendations before Congress convenes again in January, and he said in his press conference that the tax question is involved in the rest.

Some light on the ways in which these questions interconnect is given in the testimony of Russell R. Reagh, a Treasury Department actuary, before the House of Representatives Appropriation Committee recently. Tacitly recognizing the undesirable features of such a large reserve as would be amassed under the present provisions, Mr. Reagh nevertheless argued that to reduce the special tax rate and depend on future general taxpayers to help pay the promised benefits would be unfair so long as the benefits fall to a relatively limited group.

Under the present Social Security Act old-age benefits will be paid to industrial, trade and service employees but not to agricultural workers, domestic servants or casual laborers. Failure to accumulate a full reserve would compel some taxation of all the people to help provide benefits for those only in the protected employments. Ultimate extension of the coverage to take in the groups now omitted—while it would involve tremendous tasks of administration—would make it fairer to drop back from a full reserve to a small reserve or a pay-as-you-go basis.

The liberalization of benefits which President Roosevelt proposes would have the effect of pulling down the total of the reserve and helping to prevent it from becoming unmanageable, but it also runs the risks of committing the fund to responsibilities which it may not be able to carry when the full brunt of outpayments falls due except by resort to general taxation. Would it not be more desirable to ease off the tax collections temporarily within the present brackets?

Coast Guard Heroes

Book News of the Day

SOME of us have been saying for quite a while that the men of the United States Coast Guard display as fine a brand of seamanship as any seafaring service today. Superb seamanship is traditional of the service which has for its motto *Semper Paratus*—Always Ready! That is, the old-fashioned marline-spike kind of seamanship, which means putting to sea under a full head of steam when other ships are scurrying for shelter under the nearest lee, launching a surf boat into roaring breakers, passing a heavy hawser to a storm-racked ship wallowing helplessly in a heaving wilderness of sea and sky. Such are the tests of tempest and disaster which prove the ringing hardness of the Coast Guard's metal. One has only to observe these WATCHMEN OF THE SEA (Scribner's: New York, $2) in action from Glen Perry's experienced viewpoint to comprehend the thrilling range of their heroic achievements. He has compiled a balanced record of their battles on many fronts.

* * *

The faithful vigil of the beach patrol is glimpsed in episode dating back to the gale which lashed the North Atlantic seaboard in February, 1914—the wreck of the Italian bark Castagna, 78 days out of Montevideo for Weymouth, on the sands of Cape Cod.

This was a time in which rescue operations by breeches buoy failed because the crew of the stranded ship had suffered so much from exposure in the freezing gale that they could not make fast the line that was shot over the wreck to them from the beach. It meant launching a boat and rowing out to the wreck in spite of the heavy surf.

Volunteers from the Nauset and Cahoon's Hollow Station manned the Monomoy surf boat, pulled through the breakers and reached a safe position in the lee of the wreck. In three daring trips through the freezing spindrift, the rescuers succeeded in taking off eight of the Castagna's people.

* * *

This magnificent feat is typical of the skill and devotion displayed by the Coast Guard in every phase of its far-flung activities. Mr. Perry's chronicle deals with many other outstanding exploits in this wide range of watchful service—the North Atlantic ice patrol in which not a life has been lost from collision with ice since the patrol was first begun, the work among Uncle Sam's Eskimo wards performed by the Bering Sea Patrol, flood relief on inland waterways, and the deep-sea rescue and salvage operations of the Coast Guard's cruising cutters. It is an exciting record of achievement over a period of many years, and an inspired tribute to the unfailing service of America's loyal watchmen of the sea.

H. T.

Trying to Solve the Housing Problem?

London Street Singer

YOU could hear him for a quarter of a mile up and down Regent Street. His mighty voice rang clear and high above the rush and roar of the mid-evening traffic as once it might have dominated a great orchestra. People paused in wonder and lingered in admiration, forming an ever-widening semi-circle on the sidewalk.

He accompanied himself on a large accordion which hung by straps from his shoulders, and as he swayed from one foot to the other in the excess of his emotion it swung to and fro like the pendulum of a clock. It was an instrument of capacity suitable to the power of the street singer's own lungs, and its notes swelled now and then as if in brave attempt to imitate a concert orchestra as the singer roared forth an aria from "Traviata" or "Pagliacci."

For he was an Italian of course. Rather short and broad of shoulder, stooping sometimes and then rising on tiptoe in true artistic fervor, you easily envisaged him as the tragic jester in Verdi's "Rigoletto." Then, passing from one to another with the ease of a de Reszke or a Caruso, he changed quickly to the mood of "La Donna e Mobile." And his audience, now of sufficient portions to attract the attention of the traffic officer, smiled with him in pleasure at the familiar air which he transposed to suit his range.

* * *

You felt that here was no ordinary street singer and you wondered why this grand and still fresh voice was braving London's foggy nights. Certainly such must yet find a place on some concert stage. But as you watched you could not fail to note that even this was no profitless venture. For into the tattered cap that lay on the pavement presently began to fall a veritable stream of coins. Nor were they all coppers by any means.

"Ah, America," the singer exclaims when, as he pauses and wipes a brow moist from his exertions, you express your admiration. "America! Ah, she's-a great countree. Neapolitan, me. Si, like-a da great Carus'." His smile broadens. "But gotta one brother, one sist' in America. Si, she's-a liv' New York. Da sist', he's liv' Rio Janeiro. You know that-a place, signor? Si, one brother, one sist' in America!"

He nods his thanks for a coin, smiles again and prepares to dip into "Trovatore." His geography is a little vague and he evidently thinks everything beyond the sea is America and Rio a suburb of that wonderful place, New York. His fancies comprehend sister and brother in Sunday afternoon visits to one another in that far land of unimaginable distances and exhaustless resource. And when he recognizes an American, which he seems able to do with astonishing keenness of perception, his face lights up, his eloquent artist's eyes gleam, and into a rich warm aria from Puccini or Verdi he puts a fervor that seems more appropriate to La Scala or the Metropolitan than to a noisy London street.

"Better luck by an' by," he assures himself and you as, when he pauses again ere moving on to a fresh location at the reluctant request of the traffic officer, you engage him once more in brief converse.

* * *

"Si, signor, better luck. An' now I tell you why. Nex' month I am engag' for Glasgow exposis', si!" He shakes his head in violent affirmation as if to avow to all the fates that this is to be the beginning, or perhaps merely the resumption, of the career his artistry merits.

"Si, I sing in da great hall at Glasgow for da thousan' an' thousan' people. I make 'Rigoletto,' 'Pagliac,' 'Trovatore.'" He squares his broad shoulders, swells his vast chest, sounds a note on the accordion, and sends forth into the London night a soaring measure of the "Miserere" that rises in magnificent fulness clear and high above the roar of motor omnibus, the screech of automobile and the clamor of the human multitude. You thrill to it, yes, even as you have thrilled to the voices and to the music of the immortals.

For here, singing in the London streets, is no ordinary mendicant wanderer of the ways and byways of a great city stolidly gathering his pennies and toiling from day to day like any other laborer. No, here is a true artist, a man who must have known the inspiring response of eager and understanding audiences in many places, as no doubt you would find were there time and opportunity to listen to his story. You share his hope that presently he will know it again, that out of the Glasgow "exposis'" a new era will open for this rare singer of the London streets.

MARC T. GREENE

North . . South . . East . . West

We Talk of Thrift

By Frank L. Perrin

IT would seem that the thought of both the political and practical economists who have talked and written much in discussing the continuing and troublesome plight of business and industry has concerned spending rather than wise and prudent saving. There has been, as everyone knows, almost profligate waste of borrowed money in repeated efforts to stimulate the public's buying power.

Now it is discovered, and admitted, that no permanent or lasting benefit is apparent. The wheels which it was hoped would be set in motion remain still. A perfectly adjusted machine seems still to lack the impulse of confidence.

Possibly it may be discovered, before irreparable damage has been done, that we have gone about solving our problem from the wrong direction and that we have been confused by a wrong concept of the causes and conditions which have contributed to its complexity. We Americans are not a thrifty people. We are not inclined, even in times of emergency or lack, to deny ourselves the luxuries and extravagances which we believe will bring us pleasure or diversion. It may be that a realization will be gained that instead of strengthening and fortifying the weak places in our economic structure we have been, metaphorically, fiddling while carelessly contributing to its ultimate downfall.

* * *

It might not be easy to compute, even roughly, the weekly or daily cost of entirely useless or purposeless indulgences in the United States. As one goes about there is not apparent any evidence of lack or poverty. Thousands of new automobiles crowd streets and highways. Motion-picture houses and circus tents are filled almost to capacity. Cheering crowds swarm into grand-stands and bleachers to see the baseball games. We play, applaud, pursue the vagrant golf ball, sail our little boats along the shore, take a trip by steamer or plane to Europe, South America, or Alaska, and wonder what is the matter with the world.

I am quite convinced that the situation demands a closer self-diagnosis than has yet been undertaken. Even those who insist that something is wrong admit that fundamentally all is well. The need, it may be, is only for some rigid readjustment. The machine must be jarred loose. All the parts are in place, there has been oil enough applied, and there is no lack of energizing power. Perhaps this energy is being wrongly directed or carelessly dissipated. There are many interlocking and compensating parts, it is admitted. The problem of adjusting and adapting all these is not as simple as in the so-called horse-and-buggy days. It may be that more wisdom, more patience, and possibly more skill are required now than heretofore to restore a proper economic balance.

* * *

But it does seem to have been definitely proved that political plumbers cannot accomplish, even by the outlay of billions of dollars, what must be accomplished by simple and less expensive methods. Just how much confidence the men and women of the United States are to feel in the new school of political thought proposed by the ambitious La Follette brothers of Wisconsin remains to be seen. It may be that the appeal will attract and persuade many. Old theories attract when colorfully attired and phrased. New theories always appear reasonable when old ones must be discarded. We all seem much inclined to theorize. We leave practical and proved methods till the last.

The plight of the industrialist, the wage-earner, the consumer would be improved, it may be, if it could be assured that no new laws would be enacted in Washington during the next four years. The people are tired of this orgy of spending. They are apprehensive that things they possess will, in some way, be taken from them in the form of taxes or penalties, or that industries in which they have investments will fail to produce dividends. Shall we stand about impotently while this fear confuses and paralyzes us? Such surrender does not accord with the courageous spirit of the American people. The answer can be found. But that answer is not in the acceptance of any imported or strange economic theory imposed arbitrarily or by superior authority.

The awakening of America has been slow. The air has been encumbered with the fog of misunderstanding and confusion. Now the call is insistent and increasingly clear. The task ahead is one that can be done only in the old-fashioned American way.

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Speaker!

UNDER THE SHADOW OF BIG BEN

LONDON

IT IS quite impossible to exaggerate the importance of the Speaker in the House of Commons. Outside the Houses of Parliament he is considered the "first commoner" in England.

In social matters he is given a ranking position among the highest in the land and invitations to his official dinners are taken as commands which have precedence over every other invitation except those from the Monarch himself. Gentlemen accepting such invitations wear knee breeches to add yet a further dignity to the occasion.

Although the Speaker himself must have belonged to one party when he was an ordinary member, he very soon appears to lose all party spirit once he is installed in his awe-inspiring chair.

The position of Speaker could never have attained the dignity and reputation which it has unless over a long period of time the individual occupying the post had commanded the greatest possible respect from members in all parts of the House.

Perhaps the most important function of the Speaker apart from a general control over the debates is his power and willingness to protect both individuals and minorities in the House. If a member has a particular grievance and the Speaker thinks that it should be voiced, he will always see that the member gets an opportunity of stating his case in the appropriate debate.

Then again, if a member is being shouted down, the Speaker will always ask the interrupters to give him a fair hearing. He seldom, if ever, appeals in vain.

* * *

There are occasions when certain members may, in the heat and passion of a moment, use language which is unparliamentary, and even at times abuse the occupant of the chair himself. On such occasions it is customary for the Speaker not to hear the remark the first time it is made, so as to allow the individual member to have a chance of cooling down and retracting his observations.

If, however, he repeats the expression the Speaker can, and indeed, does on occasions, order the member to leave the House. If the member refuses to do so, then a formal motion is put up by the Government and voted upon. In the last resort the attendants are called in to take a member out.

I have once seen this happen and even then the member, I think, was only giving a pretense of resistance.

I was present on the occasion when a member, who had been ordered to leave the House, walked up to the table and seized the mace (the symbol of authority which is always present when the House is sitting), and everyone was so stupefied at such an action that it was a moment or so before anybody moved. However, before he could reach the door he was surrounded and the mace taken from him.

Of recent years rows and suspensions have become far less frequent than they used to be. The elimination of the Irish party from the House of Commons removed one source of perpetual disturbance. Since the World War there is no doubt that party feeling does not run nearly as high as it used to do.

This is due to various reasons, chiefly to the fact that all parties have moved considerably to the Left. A vast amount of social legislation has been passed with the consent of all parties.

* * *

Then again, the long period from 1923 to 1937 in which Mr. Stanley Baldwin was the dominating character in English politics did much to soften the sharp corners of political life and create a national feeling both upon domestic and foreign affairs.

Sometimes it is difficult for the opponents of the Government to play their role of being an Opposition with any real sincerity, so wide is the field in which men and women of all political parties can meet and share the same point of view.

Take, for instance, the present session of Parliament. Two acts in particular which the National Government, predominantly Conservative, is introducing would have been considered as very socialistic a generation ago—the bill to nationalize the ownership of coal and the bill to amalgamate electricity distributing companies.

No one can visit the House of Commons without being impressed by both the authority of the Speaker and the respect in which he is held. Not a day goes by in which his authority and tact do not play a part in helping to make the democratic system operate throughout England's parliamentary proceedings.

V. A. C.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Poems of Flight Requested

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing to enlist the interest and co-operation of your readers in an anthology of the poetry of flight, upon which I am now engaged. I am anxious to be put into touch with the best poetry of flight of all times and of all countries. I feel that there must be in England, America, Germany, France, and Italy a deal of good poetry which either has never been published, or is not generally known.

[CAPTAIN] R. DE LA BÈRE
Royal Air Force College
Cranwell, Lincolnshire, England

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1938

Here It Comes! The Parade! Gargantua! Buck! Hooray!

Children and grownups join in giving 'Biggest Show on Earth' roaring welcome at the Boston Garden — Features galore give great audience an evening of big entertainment.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Well, even Phineas T. Barnum would have blinked his merry old eyes and twitched his ears at the sights and sounds in Boston Garden last nigat. Times and the circus have changed.

Instead of Barnum's favorite, "Entrance of the Gladiators," the 1938 Circus theme song is Ravel's quickening "Bolero." It denotes the change in tempo and presentation as John Ringling North and other members of the famous Ringling family resume ownership of the most valuable circus property in the world.

For the past six years the circus was under the aegis of New York banks. It was efficient, clean and all that a circus should be, but perhaps a little less of a family affair than it is under the exacting traditions of the Ringlings.

This is not to say that some will not find cause for certain criticism in the circus—but more about that later.

Opening Parade

The show opens with the traditional "Spec" or parade around the arena. In 1935 and '36 this was called "The Durbar of Delhi." Last year they called it "India." This year it is namd "Nepal," and purports to re-enact the royal welcome extended "Bring 'Em Back Alive" Frank Buck by the Maharajah of Nepal, although it is probable the Maharajah would bow his head in humility before the cloth of gold and spangles so liberally spread over a round thousand pretty girls, ponderous pachyderms, patient camels, a tiger, 50 monkeys and what not by Charles LeMaire of Ziegfeld Follies fame.

The circus press department says of "Nepal" that besides marking (of course) the dawn of a new era, it is "a georgeous animated tapestry of processional glory that makes all former circus spectacles look like crazy quilts of cheesecloth and tinsel."

Well, the boys seem to persist in understatement, but we won't quibble over words ... such words!

Premier Attraction

This business of the Bolero is effective. The band beats it out as the Garden lights dim and the spotlight picks out the entry of a huge white enameled wagon, drawn by eight white horses. The wagon is glass enclosed, air conditioned, cost $6,000 and looks it.

Inside this brilliantly lighted vehicle is the Circus' premier attraction, "Gargantua the Great," claimed to be the largest gorilla ever exhibited on this Continent. He is seven years old, stands 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs 450 pounds,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

All Pictures Taken During Performance by Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scenes at the Circus in the Boston Garden

Here Are Shown the Entrance of the Bengal Lancers in the Opening Spectacle, "Nepal," and a Section of the Great Parade Around the Rings, Two of the Thrilling High-Perch Acts, a Sprinkling of Clowns, and a Trio of Girls Whose Eyes Indicate They Were Not Missing Any Detail of the Particular Act They Were Watching at the Moment the Camera Snapped

State-Owned Piers Project Up for Debate

Bills for Modernization of Boston Port Before Ways and Means

Three Measures

Complete modernization of Boston's port facilities through state ownership and leasing of all piers and strengthening of the Boston Port Authority is provided under legislation to be discussed before the House Ways and Means Committee at a public hearing tomorrow.

The three bills, already approved by the Legislative Committee on State Administration, provide for establishment of a State Division of Waterways to take over privately-owned piers, reconstruct them or replace them with new piers to be leased to private concerns, for increasing the membership of the Boston Port Authority from five to seven members, and for extensive repairs on Commonwealth Pier No. 1, East Boston.

It is anticipated that marine and railroad interests, as well as Boston Port Authority members, will appear tomorrow to back the proposals originally made by the special 1937 commission appointed to investigate port problems.

Port Advancement

The broad program has been hailed as providing the greatest possibility for port advancement during the present century.

However, port enthusiasts, anxious to place Boston on a better competitive basis, recall that other improvement programs have been wrecked through disagreement among shipping interests. They are hoping that last-minute disagreements will not tend to destroy the present plan, if it is adopted by the Legislature.

Under the proposal for a division of waterways to develop pier facilities, privately-owned piers would be turned over to the State for a nominal sum. The State would reconstruct these piers or build new ones and lease them to private companies for a period of not more than 40 years. The rental fee would be sufficient to pay back to the State all expenses and interest charges in connection with pier developments. The necessary money would be obtained through bond issues. However, no work would be done until leases are signed by private companies.

The special commission pointed out that "the piers and terminals of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads are sadly in need of repair and renovation. Commonwealth Pier No. 1, East Boston is in such poor condition as to be practically useless as a terminal facility. Furthermore, it is recognized that all the other piers and terminals now in use in the Port are either antiquated or obsolete and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Tobin Announces Plans To Improve Dewey Beach

In Boston Today

Mayor Pays Visit To Charlestown

Charlestown will be the beneficiary of an unscheduled tour of the playgrounds in that section made today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Called back from the Cape by the pressure of business, the Mayor found several places where WPA projects would show beneficial returns.

Dewey Beach, he said, will receive immediate attention. Rocks and silt and the debris are to be cleared away and the shore sanded and a shelter erected. The Mayor asked George Hyland, an engineer of the Public Works Department and member of Richard Whitcomb's survey committee, to go over the ground with Councilor John J. Galvin.

The Mayor also visited Sullivan Square playground, Emmons playground and the recreation plot opposite the Navy Yard.

Housing Projects Bill Is Advanced

Spurred on by the warning from Washington that failure to pass tax exemption legislation on Federal Housing projects immediately would cost Massachusetts $11,700,000 in Federal funds earmarked for local housing programs, the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today reported favorably on a bill to allow towns and cities to lift taxes on these projects.

Under the provisions of the bill, the cities and towns would accept a so-called service charge from the Federal Government instead of taxes. This charge would be 5 per cent of the annual income received by the Federal Government from such properties as Old Harbor Village and a proposed housing project in Lowell.

Nantucket Canal Proposal Is Heard

William F. Jones, of Nantucket, appeared in opposition before the House Ways and Means Committee today to a bill asking the State Legislature for $10,000 (to which Nantucket is prepared to add $5,000) to construct a ship channel from Nantucket Harbor through the easterly beach to the ocean.

A Department of Public Works project, Mr. Jones stated that it would cost Nantucket land damages of $400,000, would require $1,000,000 to make it permanent by the erection of a bulwark, would cause wasting away of a portion of the island, would ruin shellfishing and would save fishermen only 10 miles and 45 minutes in getting to the open sea.

Local fishermen appeared in favor of the project.

Charges at State Pier Are Attacked

The wharfage charge of 25 cents a ton imposed on all freight carried on railroad cars to or from points within 45 miles of Boston and the Commonwealth Pier, built and operated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is leading shippers to avoid use of vessels docking at that pier, Nathaniel F. Bartlett, traffic manager of the Holingsworth and Vose Paper Company, reported today at a Maritime Commission hearing on wharfage charges.

Mr. Bartlett stated that he himself has notified all his company's customers on the Pacific coast and in foreign countries, that it is advisable

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

More Particulars Sought by Dolan

Timothy F. Callahan, counsel for Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer, who is charged with attempted jury fixing and obstruction of justice, today told Judge Frederick W. Fosdick that the answers made by Assistant District Attorney Frederick W. Doyle to his request for further information on the charge were "inadequate."

At a hearing this afternoon in Suffolk Superior Court on his motion for further particulars, Mr. Callahan said, "I can't understand the District Attorney making this sort of accusation and not giving full particulars."

Schedule Cuts Hinted by B. & M.

Hint that the Boston and Maine Railroad will seek to reduce some of its schedules was given by Howard E. Fritch, director or budget for the line, in testifying this morning before the Public Utilities Commission. Mr. Fritch was seeking approval for abandonment of the B. & M.'s early train between Fitchburg and South Acton.

"Isn't this request merely a forerunner for future curtailment of schedules?" Commissioner Richard D. Grant asked.

"In view of the fact that our road has experienced a 40 per cent drop in revenues further abandonment may be in order," Mr. Fritch replied. He did not elaborate on what abandonment was contemplated.

Today's hearing of the B. & M. request followed an all day session yesterday at which the New Haven's plea for permission to drop 88 stations in Eastern Massachusetts was considered. The hearing was recessed for a few days yesterday when Commissioner Grant insisted on information concerning salaries and pay increases given New Haven trustees and executives.

Aiken 'Faith' Reassures Vermont G. O. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 3—Gov. George D. Aiken's faith in the Republican Party expressed in face of the La Follette third party movement, eased many Old Guard Vermont members who had evidently feared he was turning away from the G. O. P.

"I still place faith in the ability and willingness of the Republican Party to adopt a sound and progressive program as desired by the people and to vigorously carry it out under leadership worthy of that program," he said.

Since Governor Aiken sent his "purge" letter to the Republican National Committee last December he has voiced the inevitability of a third party on several occasions. In his New York Lincoln Day address he predicted "if the Republican Party fails to give the leadership for which thousands of people are seeking you will see a third party in this Country just as surely as you saw it in 1912."

Just a month ago addressing Dartmouth College students, he voiced the same opinion. This continued reiteration, political observers noted, caused some uneasiness among State Republicans. As the titular head of the Republican Party in Vermont it appeared he was pledging Vermont Republicanism to something—and no one knew just what. His continued attacks on the National Party organization bluntly indicated he had little use for the present order, not even with the new Policy Committee of 150, the composition of which he severely criticized.

Political observers here seem convinced that Governor Aiken's re-election is certain. They have added, however, his latest statement clinches it by forestalling opposition at the primary by any who might seek to make capital of his attacks on the G. O. P. national organization.

The Week in Vermont

Grade-Crossing Projects

Vermont's 1938 grade crossing elimination program contains 16 projects, most of them providing for installation of protective signal systems, according to an announcement of the State Highway Board. Federal funds of $243,000 are available for the work, with State expenditures for engineering costs and rights of way totaling $31,000.

Besides 13 flash signal installations the program includes a new highway overpass on U. S. route 7 at New Haven Junction, reconstruction of the existing highway underpass on State route 107 in Bethel village, and elimination of a grade crossing in Lyndonville village by a relocation of the highway.

Land Use Meeting

An important meeting of the State Planning Board and advisory committee of State department heads to consider land utilization will be held here May 17, it has been announced by Philip Shutler, Chairman of the Board.

Dr. W. Elmer Eckblaw, professor of geography at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., who has been examining land utilization policies in northern Europe, is to discuss the land use policy of the United States.

Jail Funds Depleted

Benjamin Gates, State Auditor, has sent letters to county jailers throughout the State warning that the appropriation for jail expenses is already exhausted, and that funds for the administration of justice are about $40,000 short of being enough for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Gates said expenditures for jails have outdistanced proportionately all other expenditures under the appropriation. Vagrancy and intoxi-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Business Is Held Founded on Truth

The whole scheme of American business is honest to its core, Thomas H. Beck, president of the Crowell Publishing Company, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at their luncheon in the Hotel Statler today.

"In the main," he said, "American business is founded on truth, honesty, and fair dealing. There are some, however, who by insidious innuendo and direct attack, are trying to undermine the public confidence in industry, business and advertising."

He termed these conspirators "human termites."

Speaking of his own business, Mr. Beck said it was his company's plan, when trans-Atlantic air schedules are commenced, to place Collier's Magazine in 21 major cities of the world simultaneously with its appearance in Boston. He explained this would be done by the offset printing process.

Mr. Beck is president of the largest magazine publishing business in the world. Through connections with the consumer division, he said, he has obtained the co-operation of more than 5,000 daily and weekly newspapers in presenting the true story of what business, industry and advertising have meant to America.

Edmund S. Whitten, President of the Club, presided.

Wilder's Play Wins Pulitzer Theater Prize

Odell Shepard and Paul Herman Buck Other N. E. Winners

Honors Marquand

'The Late George Apley' Is Awarded 'Best Novel' Title

Maintaining its tradition as a center for literary activity, New England took the spotlight today in the award of Pulitzer prizes in literature for 1938, both as the subject of the works and the home of winning authors.

Announcement of the prizes last night at Columbia University showed that three of the honored writers are residents of New England and another has spent much of his time here. Of these, three used New England as the setting for their prize-winning works.

The awards, made annually under the will of Joseph Pulitzer, former publisher of the New York World, were bestowed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, at a dinner in New York City. They were based on recommendations of an advisory committee.

Wilder Among Winners

Winners who have their homes in New England are Thornton Niven Wilder, Odell Shepard and Paul Herman Buck. In addition, John Phillips Marquand was educated at Newburyport, Mass., and at Harvard and was later employed for a time in Boston.

Mr. Wilder, who is a graduate of Yale and divides his time between his home at New Haven, Conn., and his teaching work at the University of Chicago, won the prize for the best American play of the year with "Our Town," a drama about plain folk who live in "Grovers Corners, N. H.," a fictitious New England village, "not far" from Peterborough, N. H., when the author has spent many summers with the McDowell colony.

The play, which is presented without scenery and with few properties, opened in Boston Jan. 25, prior to its New York engagement. L. A. Sloper, dramatic editor of The Christian Science Monitor, wrote of it the following day:

"It took courage and faith to put on this tender, unpretentious chronicle of decent, ordinary men and women, a courage and faith triumphantly justified in the outcome." It not only presented a sincere picture of "Grovers Corners," the reviewer added, but a "microcosm of human life generally."

Shepard Among Winners

Professor Shepard, who has been teaching English at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., since 1917 and is a former contributor to The Christian Science Monitor, was co-winner of the prize for the most distinguished American biography.

He received the award for his "Pedlar's Progress," a biography of Bronson Alcott, 19th century New England philosopher, which, incidentally also won Little Brown & Co.'s $5,000 centenary prize. This book gave to the father of Louisa May Alcott—"a hitherto misinterpreted man—a fresh evaluation," according to the Monitor's reviewer and showed him to be "an example of the profound idealism of America."

The biographer earned his doctorate of philosophy at Harvard in 1916 and subsequently taught there for a brief period. He shared the $1,000 prize with Marquis James, of Pleasantville, N. Y., author of "Andrew Jackson: Portrait of a President."

Harvard Teacher Honored

Professor Buck, a member of the history faculty at Harvard since 1926, received the prize for the most distinguished book on the history of the United States for his "The Road to Reunion: 1865-1900," an account of the reconstruction of the North and the South following the Civil War.

The work was praised by a reviewer on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor last June as embodying "intimate knowledge" and a "well-knit prose style."

Mr. Marquand, who has lived long enough in and about Boston to know much of its people and its traditions, although his home is now in New York City, was awarded the prize for the outstanding American novel of the year, "The Late George Apley." This work is a study of a

Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Lady at Large," comedy by Phil Goodman. Featuring Margot Grahame and James Rennie. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Hub—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Mountain Music," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Burns. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—

"Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:07, 8:14. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 3:46, 6:53, 10:04.

South Station Theater—
"What Price Safety—Exposing the Building Racket," "Chile, Land of Charm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Test Pilot." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davis, Henry Fonda and George Brent. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:20, 9:25. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:20, 9:30. Also "He Couldn't Say No." Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:25.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life," also "Platinum Blonde," with Jean Harlow. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
"Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre and Keye Luke. 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

University—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." 3, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:29, 7:22, 10:08. Stage Show: Starlight Parade featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey, Nicholas Brothers, the Kraddocks, Don Cummings and Four Ortons.

Brookline Village—
"Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou and Charlie McCarthy. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly. 4, 7:40.

Boston—
"Everybody's Doing It," featuring Sally Eilers and Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:25, 9:50. Stage: Mae West with her own stage show. Moore & Revel, Jack Powell, Juanita and her champions.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:25. "Mickey Mouse," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Carole Lombard in "Fools for Scandal." Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"College Swing," with Burns & Allen, Martha Raye, Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable and Ben Blue. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. Also Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Four Men and a Prayer." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Uptown—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

Walter Huston and James Stewart in "Of Human Hearts." Also "How to Vote," with Robert Benchley. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Dinner at Eight," with Marie Dressler. Also Paul Muni in "Bordertown." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

Paine Hall—
Annual concert by the Harvard University Orchestra. Conductor: Malcolm Holmes. Jan LaRue, soloist. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Open House evening. Sophia Jacynowicz, pianist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

Community Theater Society—
Group of plays: "A Day Yet to Come," by Daniel Malagodi. "All Gummed Up," by Harry Wagstaff Gribble. "The Great Choice," by Fred Eastman. John Perkins, director. 57 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. May 3, 4 and 6. 8:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct a guidance tour on Historic Textiles. 11 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

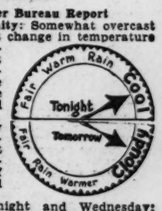
Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast weather with slight change in temperature tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; moderate northwest and northerly winds.

For central New England on Thursday: Somewhat doubtful but generally indicative of showers, followed by mild weather.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

For all other New England States: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds over the south portion and moderate to fresh northwest and north winds over the north portion; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	48	Minneapolis	60	50
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	68	68	New York	62	62
Denver	50	48	Norfolk	68	64
Helena	40	40	Philadelphia	66	62
Kansas City	70	70	St Louis	68	68
Los Angeles	64	52	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	72	72	Washington	64	58

A—7:30 a. m., May 3.
B—Minimum, May 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:35 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 2:51 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

Producer at Large

Watson Barratt has designed some excellent settings for "Lady at Large," a new play by Philip Goodman which Milton Shubert presented last night at the Plymouth Theater. The best of them is a bedroom in a small-town hotel in Switzerland, a model of verisimilitude. There are also excellent representations of the lobby of the hotel, and of the railway platform in the town. We cannot speak with the same confidence of the entrance to the town jail, in the final scene, but it looked all right.

With that, the catalogue of praises must end. Mr. Goodman was formerly a producing manager, and there is nothing in the present piece to indicate that he was well advised to change his relation to the theater. "Lady at Large" is a doleful medley of disparate elements, including melodrama, problem play, emotional drama and whimsy. The tale is sadly confused in the telling, and no wonder. The character drawing is vague, the motivation obscure, the machinery creaky, and the dialogue dull.

The Lady in question is an American crook who thinks she is hi-jacking a thief when she is actually being caught by a detective. Yes, they fall in love. After many confusing happenings, the detective gets her free of the law and she makes the Great Renunciation to allow him to Pursue his Career. You wouldn't believe it, even if you saw it.

In the light of their material one must feel sympathetic rather than censorious toward the cast. Margot Grahame, James Rennie and Dudley Clements play the principal parts (there are two detectives) and if they can't do much with them there is good excuse. Perhaps Mr. Barratt's sets can be saved for a happier occasion.

L. A. S.

The Arts in Boston

Ben Pinchot, N. Y.

Dorothy Sands

Who Will Play the Title Role in Euripides's "Alcestis," Which Will Be Presented by the Harvard Poets Theater in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, May 19, 20, and 21

Boston Stage Notes

"I Married an Angel," at the Shubert, and "The Women," at the Colonial, are in their final week.

The date for the opening of "Pins and Needles," the Garment Workers' musical, at the Shubert, has been advanced to next Monday.

The San Carlo Opera Company opens a week's engagement at the Boston Opera House on May 16.

Maxwell Anderson's "Star Wagon," with Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish, will come to the Shubert on May 30.

The Symphony Hall Pop concerts begin their fifty-third season tomorrow evening.

A Boston Labor Theater is being organized at 12 Newbury Street, under the direction of John Randolph. One play is in rehearsal, and a second is being cast.

"Amphitryon 38" will open the Theater Guild subscription series of plays next fall. Other plays chosen for the series are "Of Mice and Men" and "Shadow and Substance," which won the New York Drama Crtics' prizes for the best domestic and the best foreign play this season.

Maurice Schwartz and his company will open a return engagement of four days in "Brothers Ashkenazi" at the Majestic, beginning May 11.

'Women as People' Demonstrated In R. I. Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3—The full round of modern woman's activities is the theme of the Rhode Island Women's Exposition which opened yesterday, at the Auditorium, and will continue through next Sunday. In the words of Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who formally opened the Exposition, its purpose is "to demonstrate women as people."

The Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs, numbering some 10,000 members, has, under the direction of its President, Mrs. Frank Fenner Mason, brought together examples of the many varied activities of women in the State. Features of the Exposition, intended to "result in a broader and better understanding of the service and achievements of each of the many women's organizations of this State," include displays of art, agriculture, literature, dancing, education, engineering, fashions, hobbies, music, drama, recreation, natural science and travel.

Amateur theatrical groups provided entertainment. Dorothy C. Allen's fantasy, "The Whippoorwill," was produced last evening by the Pawtucket Community Players. Professional entertainment is furnished, with no charge beyond the small admission at the door, by Rudy Vallee and about 12 of his radio artists, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings.

Most colorful features of the Exposition are displays in the "Street of the Nations," representing the immigrant and American population of Rhode Island. Armenian, Canadian, English, Irish, Scottish, Greek, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Scandinavian street scenes are gay with bright national costumes and characteristic wares. A German band enlivens the Black Forest atmosphere of the "Deutscher Jahrmarkt." An Italian chorus sings outside the booth of Italy, and the rafters of the Scottish kitchen echo to the untiring wails of the bagpipes.

Television City receives at one end of the vast building afternoon and evening broadcasts made at the other end, and in the Hollywood theater of that section the visitor may see moving pictures of each day's activities of the Exposition. A cooking school in the evenings uses the favorite recipes of presidents of the State women's clubs.

Every type of hobby is shown in the balcony, including collections of china, toy dogs, needlework, fans, and dolls varying from the African ju-ju to the effigy of Charlie McCarthy.

A hobby exhibit which draws a constant stream of wrapt spectators is a mechanical model of a gold and silversmith's shop of the late 19th century, built by Eric Youngberg of Providence, silversmith and member of the Rhode Island Society of Model Engineers. This hobby product, which has occupied Mr. Youngberg's leisure for the past five years, is remarkable for its accuracy and, on the scale of one foot to an inch, shows artisans at work, soldering with a blowtorch, shaping a silver cup on a spinning lathe, engraving with the burin, and employing bellows and crucible which are faithfully copied, in miniature, from those actually used in the second half of the last century. A tiny, revolving glass rod cleverly imitates water pouring from a tap, and even the midget clock swings its pendulum.

Between the Scottish kitchen and the booth of the American Homemakers, Incorporated, with its handhooked rugs and restored antique furniture, the local circulation representatives of The Christian Science Monitor are displaying pages from this newspaper, furnishing information concerning its various uses, and also showing the works of Mary Baker Eddy.

The Narragansett Camp Fire Girls of Rhode Island have undertaken, by cleverly constructed charts, to educate the visitor to the Exposition regarding the kinds of trees, plants, and wild flowers necessary for the wild life of the State. Woman's part as a consumer is shown by the commercial exhibits on the floor of the Auditorium.

Today is Federation Day; Wednesday Patriots' Day, Thursday Parent Teachers' Day, Friday Mayor's Day, Saturday Children's Day, and Sunday Music Day.

At Rhode Island Women's Exposition

By a Staff Photographer

German Street Market

Mrs. Frank L. Ullrich in Black Forest Costume Sells Doll to a Customer, Mrs. George Brakenwagen

Rhode Island Deer

Mrs. A. C. Neal Exhibits Deer of Rhode Island Wild Life Federation at the Exposition

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Short-Wave Programs

For Wednesday, May 4

Paris—3:10 p. m.—News in English. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—8 p. m.—Programs for the Western Hemisphere, PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Budapest—8 p. m.—Choir. HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.

London—8:05 p. m.—"The Lover," play. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Light Music. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"May Is Here . . .": Variety Program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—9 p. m.—Songs of the Nineteenth Century. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—The Continentals; Orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—10:15 p. m.—"Dandalo," comic opera. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—10:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Circus at Boston Garden

(Continued from Page 9)

and reputedly doesn't care much for the genus homo that Mr. Darwin insists rates him one better in the scheme of terrestrial living.

The wagon moves slowly, the drums beat, the pipes, the horns and the calliope screech the measured strains. Mr. Barnum would have applauded the showmanship. The patrons stare at "Gargantua" and he stares right back. Hand him a stick of gum or a mouthful of pop corn and it would be hard to distinguish between expressions of captive and captor.

While on the subject of animals, it might be well to note that after several years of omission that was welcome to many circus-goers, the whip - cracking, pistol - shooting school of lion and tiger subjugation has again returned to the Circus. Perhaps the ballyhooing of such acts by smaller competitors has forced the return.

It seems too bad. We like to think of the circus animals more in terms of kindly Alf Loyal's dogs, the Pallenberg bears, and the Heyer horses that always get their lump of sugar before they go over the high jump. In fairness to the Greatest Show on Earth, it would be noted that these latter remain as star attractions of the Circus.

In the way of new thrillers aloft, the Circus presents the Paroff trio. A metal pipe reaches from the arena into the very girders of the Garden roof. Atop this rod is a small platform. On this platform three men have three ladders. They balance these and climb about as agilely as you please while the chorus of gasps almost reaches the peak that it does when the Wallendas ride their bicycles out on the high wire and slowly and dramatically mount three high for what is by all odds the Circus' most tense moment.

Horse lovers will be glad to know that the equestrian numbers have been greatly strengthened, the show now having both the Loyal-Repenski riders and the Critanis, the two top family riding acts. The leap to the back of a circling horse by five Critanis simultaneously is certainly something to see.

The show is more fresh and clean than it has been in many years. The costumes are new, lavish and eye appealing. The best of the old acts are all retained and it is obvious that the Ringling treasury was dug into deeply to bring the array of new attractions. Mr. Buck, who now has charge of the menagerie, presumably is not paid in small change, such attractions as Gargantua, and such spectacles as "Nepal" are hardly free for the asking.

But the opening night crowd was encouraging to the conclusion that circus will play to capacity throngs during its week's engagement here, clearing more than sufficient to meet the $17,500 daily operating bill.

There are two shows daily, one at two in the afternoon, the other at eight in the evening. Side shows open one hour earlier in both cases.

A Chief of Police Chiefs

CHICAGO, May 3 (AP)—Archie F. Bullock, police chief of Arlington, Mass., has been named Massachusetts State Chairman of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, according to an announcement by the Association's President, George Reyer, Superintendent of the New Orleans police.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, May 4

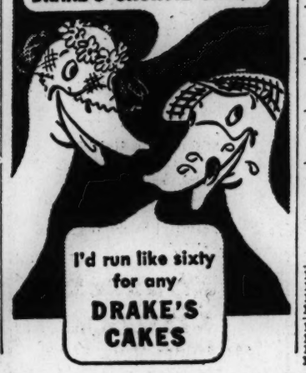
2:05 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

English Tea Room

Luncheon, tea and dinner served in an atmosphere of charm with really delicious food.

31 Newbury Street Boston

Hurry! We're having strawberries in DRAKE'S SHORTIE SHELLS



I'd run like sixty for any DRAKE'S CAKES

Bay State Court Test Looms: Can Cities Forbid Handbills?

City ordinances restricting the distribution of handbills in Boston Lawrence, Mass., and Worcester, Mass., were headed today for Constitutional tests in the Massachusetts courts.

In each case, a labor union member has been fined for distributing union literature, and a union attorney is appealing on the ground that the United States Supreme Court recently ruled that a Georgia city ordinance requiring a permit for such distribution was unconstitutional.

The most recent episode occurred today in Lawrence when Judge Frederic N. Chandler of District Court fined Stephen Kubara $5 for passing out handbills advertising a mass meeting of protest against wage cuts made by woolen and worsted mills on Monday.

The constitutionality of the ordinance under which he was arrested was challenged by A. Frank Reel, of Boston, counsel for Mr. Kubara, but Judge Chandler said he did not believe the District Court should pass upon constitutionality.

The Lawrence ordinance differs from the Georgia one in that it does not provide for permits. It prohibits distribution of any circular, handbill, paper program or advertising slip on the streets or sidewalks, except that such handbills may be placed under the doors of stores, offices, and residences.

The issue involved is whether the handbill ordinance interferes with the right of freedom of the press, Mr. Reel stated. Whether the Lawrence case goes to trial depends upon what the District Attorney believes about the ordinance's constitutionality, and later with the Superior Court Judge believes, in light of the Georgia decision, the attorney explained.

The Boston case is that of Miss Rose Pesotta, an official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who was fined last week by Judge Joseph Riley in Boston Municipal Court for distributing union literature. She is accused of violating a Boston ordinance which requires a police permit for distribution of literature on the streets.

"The unions used to ask for permits in Boston," said Mr. Reel, "but never received them. When the Supreme Court decision was handed down, they ceased even to ask for permits, believing they had a right to distribute without permits." The Pesotta case is being appealed by Mr. Reel's partner, George E. Roewer, and faces a similar path to the Lawrence case.

Wilder Wins Pulitzer Prize

(Continued from Page 9)

Boston family from 1866 to 1933, as disclosed by the supposedly posthumous letters of the wealthy, tradition-loving Mr. Apley.

The novel is "a portrait not only of a man, but of an era," a reviewer stated in the Monitor's Magazine Section on Jan. 13, 1937. "When George Apley was a boy, the wealthiest families used candlelight, zinc tubs and carriages. . . . Half a century later, economic and social changes transformed all this on the surface, but fundamentally the ideals of George Apley and his class remained—as they still remain—unchanged."

Author and His Novel

At the Pulitzer dinner last night, Mr. Marquand said he might have given up writing the novel, had he not discovered "that there were a good many people like Apley."

"As I came to know Mr. Apley better and to respect him," he told the diners, "I thought I saw that his activities and prejudices explained a good deal of what has been happening to all of us, both good and bad."

Besides the co-winner of the biographical prize, the only recipient of a literary award entirely outside of New England was Mrs. Marya Zaturenska of Bronxville, N. Y., who was awarded the prize for the most distinguished volume of verse. The Russian-born poetess was honored for her volume, "Cold Morning Sky."

None of the journalistic awards this year came to New England, but Sevellon L. Brown, managing editor of the Providence, R. I., Journal, was one of two new members elected to the Advisory Board, Little Brown & Co., Boston, published three of the winning literary works.

In the field of journalism, Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, won the prize of $500 "for distinguished service as a foreign or Washington correspondent during the year."

Raymond Sprigle of The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette won the prize of $1,000 for the best reporting of the year, by "his series of articles, supported by photostats of the essential documents, exposing the one-time membership of Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black in the Ku Klux Klan."

Vaughn Shoemaker of The Chicago Daily News won an award of $500 "for distinguished service as a cartoonist, as exemplified by his cartoon, 'The Road Back,' published Nov. 11, 1937." This cartoon pictured a soldier retracing his steps toward another war, while a figure of "The World" exclaimed with astonishment, "You're going the wrong way!"

The award of $500 for distinguished editorial writing was made to W. W. Waymack, associate editor of The Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune.

The Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune won the gold medal costing $500 awarded annually "for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year," for a series of news reports and editorials entitled "Self-Help in the Dust Bowl."

A special public service prize, which took the form of a bronze plaque, was awarded to the Edmonton (Alberta) Journal "for its leadership in defense of the freedom of the press" during a controversy with the Social Credit provincial government. Engraved certificates were voted to each of the six daily and ninety weekly papers in the province which joined in the fight.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Variety program	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Gabriel Heatter	Peabody chorus	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of N. E.	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Veterans' program	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	"Wages and Hours"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menecken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Terry O'Toole
7:45 "Second Husband"	Daniel Marsh	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Legion speaker
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Madriguera's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor: sk.	Madriguera's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Week in Washington
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Palestine appeal	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Palestine appeal	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Dance music
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal in-	"Melody Land"	Dance music
9:15 comedy; soloist; or	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family": sk.	Shirley Winters, songs
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Music By": Bernardo	Midweek Forum
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	Fasioli; Benay Venuta	Midweek Forum
10:00 "Time to Shine":	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Raymond G. Swing	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Air Mail Week	Northwestern University	"Hollywood Gossip"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ports of Romance
10:45 William A. White;	candle lighting	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Development of Music	Stuff Smith's Orch
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch	Stuff Smith's Orch
11:30 Happy Felton's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	"State Fair": music	"Road to Fame"
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	"Liars' Fraternity"	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Nursery talk	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Sport Preview	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm and Home News
9:15 Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Variations"; music	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama; music	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Margo	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Song team: duo
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Studio speaker	"Mary Marlin": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Studio speaker
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	Lorenzo Jones	"Melody Strings"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	Revue: music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	Kiwanis Club Luncheon:
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Kiwanis Club
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Annual luncheon of	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Women's National	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"	Book Reviews
2:30 School of the Air	Radio Committee	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Sports reports	"Sweet and Hot"
2:45 School of the Air	Women's Radio Com'tee	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sports reports	"Sweet and Hot"
3:00 News Service	Rakov's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. Detroit	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15 'Your Government'	Rakov's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Commentator	University of Michigan	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox vs. Detroit	Studio program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Band	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Studio program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; comment	Backstage Wife: sketch	Red Sox vs. Detroit	Songs Old and New
4:15 Matinee Musical	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	baseball game	"Song Styles"
4:30 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee: varisty	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Detroit	Rhythmic Tones
4:45 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	baseball game	Rhythmic Tones
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Comment; music	Choral Art Society	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popeye	Revelers: male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 America Dances	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Brad Reynolds' Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Parenthood Week	Rose Marie, songs	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger":	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Comment; music	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	Gypsy Caravan	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit": informal	Air Mail Week, talk
8:45 the Lads	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	network interviews	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	"Tune Types": variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	"Tune Types": variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family": sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Word Game With	Boston, "Pop" Concert,	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Fifth Estate Club: Citi-
9:45 "FFA"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	zens' Forum
10:00 "Gang Busters";	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 dramatic sketch	Boston "Pop" Concert	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Al Shayne
10:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Frank Dailey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Renard's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Billy Losses's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Billy Losses's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Makings of Spring Picnic Salads and Sandwiches

MITSUBISHI CO. 120 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

THREE DIAMONDS FANCY CRABMEAT

Bailey's Quality Cleansing Is Different

because of the individual care by expert workmen, and the use of the finest materials and equipment.

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS

26 West Street BOSTON Han. 8126

608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

WEEKLY SPECIALS

FINAST California Slices or Halves in Heavy Syrup. RICHMOND Sliced or Halves

PEACHES LGE. NO. 2½ TIN 17c — LGE. NO. 2½ TIN 15c

A Wide Selection to Choose From . . Strained Apple Sauce, Prunes, Carrots, Peas, Prunes and many others.

GERBER'S BABY FOODS 3 TINS 23c

CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 TINS 20c

Assorted Soups except Chicken and Mushroom 3 TINS 25c

ARROWROOT BISCUIT	PKG.	13c
HOLLAND RUSK	PKG.	15c
ZWIEBACK	PKG.	17c
GRAHAM CRACKERS	1 LB. PKG.	19c
SHREDDED WHEAT	2 PKGS.	23c
MARSHMALLOW BUDS	1 LB. BULK	17c

MILK EVANGELINE EVAPORATED 4 TALL TINS 25c

LIFEBUOY SOAP	4 BARS	25c
LUX TOILET SOAP	4 BARS	25c
RINSO SOAP POWDER	LGE. PKG.	19c
OXYDOL SOAP POWDER	LGE. PKG.	19c
LUX SOAP FLAKES	LGE. PKG.	19c
BLUE TIP MATCHES	6 LGE. BXS.	23c
P & G SOAP WHITE NAPT.	BAR	4c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER	40 FT. ROLL	5c
KIRKMAN'S SOAP BORAX	2 BARS	9c
STRONGHEART DOG FOOD	16 OZ. TIN	5c

SILVER SKILLET CORNED BEEF HASH 2 16 OZ. TINS 29c

All Terrier DOG FOOD 5 LB. BAG 53c — 2 LB. BAG 23c

RICHMOND PEAS Sweet Tender Garden Variety 2 NO. 2 TINS 29c

FINAST PEAS Fancy Tiny Tender Peas 2 NO. 1 TINS 23c — 2 NO. 2 TINS 33c

GULDEN'S or FRENCH'S Mustard	JAR	10c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF	12 OZ. TIN	18c
MIRABEL Preserves Raspberryy or Strawberry	2 LB. JAR 33c	1 LB. JAR 19c
MIRABEL PRESERVES All Other Flavors Except Grape	2 1 LB. JARS	35c
SUNSWEET PRUNES Medium Size	2 LB. PKG.	17c
HERSHEY'S COCOA	1 LB. TIN 13c	½ LB. TIN 7c
DAINTY JELL 6 Pure Fruit Flavored Gelatine Desserts	3 PKGS.	10c
CONFECTIONER'S SUGAR or Brown	1 LB. PKG.	7c
PINK ALASKA SALMON	2 TALL TINS	25c
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE	46 OZ. TIN	29c
FINAST BAKED BEANS	2 28 OZ. TINS	25c
FRIEND'S or B & M BEANS	2 28 OZ. TINS	27c
PILLSBURY'S PANCAKE FLOUR	20 OZ. PKG.	10c
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT Fancy Sections	NO. 2 TIN	10c
20 MULE BORAX 1 LB. PKG. 15c	BORAXO OVAL TIN	15c
RAISIN COOKIES Fresh Baked In Our Own Ovens	2 LBS.	23c
RICHMOND TOILET TISSUE	6 ROLLS	19c
WHITE SPRAY Rolled Oats Quick Cook or Regular	3 LB. PKG.	15c
BISQUICK MAKES LIGHT FLUFFY BISCUITS	2½ LB. PKG.	27c
RED WING GRAPE JUICE	PT. BOT. 15c	QT. BOT. 29c
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO JUICE	14 OZ. TIN	7c
LIGHT MEAT TUNA	NO. 1 TIN 28c	2 NO. ½ TINS 29c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES